"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; probably rain and slightly warmer tomorrow; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,388. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUSSIANS BREAK NEW TEUTON LINE IN EAST GALICIA

Force Way Across the Zlota Lipa and Oust Bothmer from Positions There.

GAIN IN SERETH REGION

Ford River Breast High and Capture Series of Trenches with the Bayonet.

BELGIANS HELP TAKE TOWN

Cyclist Company and Armored Car Crews Earn Commendation of Czar's General Staff.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.—The retreat of the Austrians from the Stripa continues, with the Russians pounding the Austrian rearguard. General Count von Bothmer's forces are being ousted from positions they had taken up on the west bank of the Zlota Lipa, the village of Tustobaby having been captured, according to this evening's official report.

The line of the Austrian defense as it appears today runs from Berestechk through Shezurovitse and Stanystavezyk along the headwaters of the Styr northwest of Brody, and through Olesko-Zboroff to Brzezany, forming a zigzag to the Upper Zlota Lipa; along that stream to Zawatow, fifteen miles above its junction with the Dniester; thence southwest to Jezupol, at the mouth of the Bystritza-Maidan, ten miles northwest of Stanislau thence south to Solotvina, ten miles northwest of Nadvorna.

In other words, the Austrians, contracting the circle about Lemberg, are withdrawing to a line between the Carpathians and the Pinsk marshes the shorter length of which will compensate them in some measure for the tremendous losses they have suffered since the beginning of the Russian advance. Military critics look for their eventual withdrawal to the line of Kamionka, Lemberg, Mikolayoff and Stryj as their logical line of defense.

The surrender of Maryampol by the Austrians has enabled General Letchitsky to straighten the front of his advance toward Hancz, this now forming an almost direct east and west line only seven miles from that town at the nearest approach.

64,920 Teutons Captured in a Week.

The Rech, in its summary of the prisoners and booty taken by the Russians during last week's operations, estimates that 63,200 men and 1,720 officers were captured and sixty-nine guns and 342 machine guns and bomb throwers taken by General Letchitsky, Scherbatchoff, and Sakharoff.

The official statement issued this evening, reporting further gains in the Sereth River region, as well as along the Zlota Lipa, follows:

In the region of the River Sereth we are advancing successfully. One of our valiant regiments, after fording the River Tukh, a tributary of the Sereth, in water up to their chests, drove out the enemy from a series of trenches.

At 7 o'clock this morning Captain Tkachev, one of our aviators, having sighted an enemy aeroplane, ascended with an officer observer and Lieutenant Kurisosicch in an aeroplane mounted with a machine gun, and, overtaking the enemy aeroplane, attacked it, firing twice with the machine gun. The enemy aeroplane was damaged and forced to descend, and, with its pilot and observer, fell into our hands.

On the Zlota Lipa front, after having repelled the enemy, we reached the left bank of the River Denluv, an affluent of Zlota Lipa, and the Zlota Lipa itself, where we crossed to the western bank at some points.

Our offensive to the northwest of the Dniester continues. As a result of a stubborn fight we captured here the village of Tustobasy, which was protected by dense lines of well prepared communicating trenches, in which the enemy met our troops with a terrific machine-gun fire.

On Sunday we captured the small town of Zboroff, on the Stripa, a Belgian cyclist company which was accompanied by their armored cars, distinguished themselves by assisting our troops in the capture of the town.

The fortified works of Monasterzyska, which we captured recently, were very formidable. They consisted of five lines of trenches with many communicating trenches and intersections. Judging from the manner in which they were constructed and the size of the branch constructions it may be assumed that they were destined not for machine guns, but for automatic rifles, as these constructions had three recesses on each side.

An earlier official communication given out in the morning said:

In the riamur Hospital, near the little town of Siniavka, two sisters and one hospital orderly were killed, and two sisters wounded by a bomb from an enemy aeroplane.

In the section to the north of the little town of Stobychva on the evening of Aug. 13 the enemy attacked our troops on the western bank of the Stokhod, but as the result of a counterattack which followed, he was driven back to his positions.

On the Upper Sereth our advance continues. The enemy retired to the west to a fortified position, behind which at some points he is checking our advance by fierce artillery fire.

In the region of the Middle Stripa and the River Koropiec our troops, continuing to pursue the enemy, advanced to the west, and, arriving before the Zlota Lipa near Zavalov and Korzov, reached the northern bank of the Dniester before Maryampol.

In the district of Yaremcze, Yalowiczany and Kobibaba, in the wooded Carpathians, local attacks of the enemy were everywhere repelled by our troops.

All Attacks Repelled, Teutons Say.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—Military operations on the eastern front are reported as follows in an official statement givenout here today:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the region of Skrobiowa and on the Ogrinsky Canal south of Lake Wyronowskoie Russian advances were repulsed. eGrman detachments dispersed Russian advanced guards east of the canal, with considerable losses for the enemy. Near Zarecze, on the

Continued on Page 2.

CHINESE TROOPS ATTACK A JAPANESE GARRISON

Forces Near Mukden Besieged After 18 Soldiers Are Killed or Wounded; Reinforcements Sent.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—Chinese troops have attacked the Japanese garrison at Cheng-Chiatun, between Mukden and Chaoyangfu, have killed or wounded seventeen Japanese soldiers and killed one officer. According to official advices from Cheng-Chiatun, the Japanese barracks is now besieged by the Chinese soldiers.

Reinforcements are being rushed to the beleaguered garrison from the Japanese forces stationed at Kaiyuan and Sudinghai. The fighting resulted from the arrest of a Japanese merchant.

MORE PEACE RUMORS IN GERMAN CAPITAL

One Credits Ambassador Sharpe With a Mission from Wilson—Lansing Flatly Denies It.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Yesterday was a day of rumors in Berlin. Material for such rumors was furnished by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's visit to Vienna. A prediction of early peace by the Swedish newspapers, and last but not least by the presence in Berlin of the American Ambassador to France, Mr. Sharp.

The latter came to Germany several days ago, ostensibly to visit the French prisoners' camps, but he spent the last three days in this city, where he had conversations with some personages of political importance.

Although there is not the slightest evidence on the subject, rumors will have it that the Ambassador has been instructed by President Wilson with a mission of studying the prospects of peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—No significance is to be attached to the fact that William G. Sharp, Ambassador to France, stopped in Berlin on his way to the United States. When told tonight of the rumors current in Berlin that Ambassador Sharp had a mission from the President to study the prospects of peace Secretary Lansing said:

"There is not the slightest foundation for it. Ambassador Sharp is merely coming home on leave of absence, and that is all there is to it."

This will be the first time that Ambassador Sharp has returned to the United States since he went to Paris in the early days of the war to succeed Herrick.

SAYS PRO-GERMANS RAISED WHEAT PRICES

London Operators Think Chicago Hyphenates Want to Embarrass Allies.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph says that the opinion is freely expressed in the local wheat market that the rise in wheat prices was the result of a conspiracy on the part of German-Americans in Chicago to force prices up and embarrass the Entente Allies.

"The rise in wheat is condemned here as unnecessary," says the paper, "and the whole business seems to have been engineered in America."

The Statist says that a coterie of English speculators have made the situation worse by engineering a local corner in the British wheat market. The newspaper, however, expresses the hope that wheat supplies, now en route here, will reach Great Britain in time "to bring to nought the machinations of the London gamblers."

U-BOAT DYES ARRIVE IN NEW YORK MARKET

First Consignment from the Deutschland Received by a Color Company.

The Cassella Color Company of 182 Front Street yesterday received its consignment of dyestuffs brought to this country by the submarine trader Deutschland. These dyestuffs were the first German colors to reach this city directly from Germany since the outbreak of the European war. Other dyestuff factors in this city received bills of lading for their apportionment of the colors landed in Baltimore by the U-boat, and the goods are expected to reach here today.

The customs officials at Baltimore are detaining some of the packages for the purpose of taking samples, which will be used in determining the dutiable value of the colors. It was said last night that the New York importing firms would take possession of the Deutschland's colors regardless of the high duties that possibly may be exacted by the Government. The U-boat's cargo comprised about 200 tons of dyestuffs, said to be valued in excess of $1,000,000.

100 REBELS SURROUNDED.

Former Villa Chieftain's Men Are Trapped at Chihuahua Town.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 14.—Reports received here today from General Domingo Arrieta said that one of his columns had surrounded a band of 100 men under Nicolas Hernandez, Villa's former Chief of Staff, at Las Adargas, Chihuahua, and would attack immediately on arrival of reinforcements.

Announcement was made here that General Luis Gutierrez, commanding the Torreon-Laguna district, has been transferred to Aguas Calientes.

BEFORE GOING TO BED.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water on retiring relieves insomnia. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

SENATE CAUCUS COMPLETES NEW REVENUE BILL

Indorses Measure Planned to Yield $205,000,000 a Year.

FAVOR A TARIFF BOARD

Underwood Abandons His Opposition and Stays Away from Conference.

SOME STAMP TAXES KEPT

But Those on Telephone and Telegraph Messages, Express and Freight Bills Are Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—The Democrats of the Senate in caucus at an early hour this morning completed their consideration of the General Revenue bill, passed by the House, and it will be presented to the Republican members of the Finance Committee in order to comply with the perfunctory requirements of parliamentary courtesy. The measure will be reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee without delay and brought up for consideration as soon as the pending Ship Purchase bill is disposed of.

While the caucus stood by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee in their revision of the House bill, one important change which will cause considerable disappointment to those in favor of a scientific revision of the tariff was made by the caucus. This was to reduce to $7,500 each the salaries to be paid to members of the permanent Tariff Commission which the bill creates.

The House had provided salaries for the Tariff Commissioners of that amount, but, in response to considerable sentiment for more liberal treatment, the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee recommended to the caucus that the salary of each commissioner be $10,000. The caucus had an economical mood, and restored the lower house figure.

It was expected that the caucus would be lively as Senator Underwood of Alabama, author of the present tariff law, promised a determined fight to defeat the Tariff Commission and the dyestuffs schedule. He had indicated that he would endeavor to have these provisions eliminated from the bill on the ground that the Tariff Commission was not necessary, and that the proposed duties on dyestuffs recognized the protection principle to which the Democratic Party was opposed.

Much to the surprise, however, of his fellow Senators Mr. Underwood did not attend to the caucus, and there was no contest worthy of the name over the provisions to which he objected.

The provision creating a Tariff Commission was amended, on motion of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, so as to restrict the commission from renting office quarters for more than two years. Senator Smith's action was construed to mean that he was not in sympathy with the idea of making the commission a permanent body.

The dyestuff section of the bill, as proposed by the Finance Committee, was approved with a proviso offered by the committee that the duties fixed should not become effective until after the end of the European war.

The duties on dyes as incorporated in the amended bill are: Two and one-half cents a pound specific duty and 15 per cent. ad valorem duty on intermediate dyes; 5 cents a pound specific duty and 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on finished dyes, with the exception of natural indigo on which the duty will be 30 per cent. ad valorem only.

A considerable portion of the session of the caucus was devoted to discussing the wine schedule. The caucus approved the section as written by the Finance Committee, the principal item from a controversial standpoint being an increase from 10 cents per gallon, as provided in the House bill, to 55 cents per gallon on brandies used in fortified wines. A contest over the increase in the duties on brandies used in fortified wines has been waged between the Ohio and the California wine makers.

In view of the adoption last night of the license tax on stock of corporations, the caucus voted to eliminate stamp taxes on express and freight bills of lading and telephone and telegraph messages. Stamp taxes are retained, however, on bonds, debentures, and certificates of indebtedness, conveyances, Custom House receipts, insurance policies, foreign steamship tickets, and Pullman car seats and berths.

The revenue measure, leaders estimate, will yield $205,000,000 annually, an increase of $7,500,000 over the estimated revenue as it passed the House.

KILLED BY BURDEN'S AUTO.

New Yorker's Machine Runs Down Child in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—Abby Sullivan, 7 years of age, was killed this morning by an automobile owned by William P. Burden of New York and Newport, and driven by his chauffeur, Edward Davis. The Sullivan girl ran out from behind a Fire Department wagon directly in front of the Burden automobile. Before the chauffeur could put on his brakes the front wheels of the machine passed over the girl's body and she died before she could be taken to a hospital.

Davis went to the police station, but was not held, as the accident was unavoidable. Mr. Burden called on the parents of the child, expressed his sympathy, and offered every assistance possible.

British Destroyer and 19 Other Ships Sunk in Revived U-Boat Campaign

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—A German submarine torpedoed the British torpedo boat destroyer Lassoo Sunday morning, according to an Admiralty statement issued today. It is announced also that between Aug. 2 and 10 five British and French steamers and ten British and French sailing craft were sent to the bottom by a German submarine. The official statement says:

One of our submarines Sunday morning torpedoed in the British Channel the British torpedo boat destroyer Lassoo.

One of our submarines torpedoed in the Channel between the 2d and 10th of August seven British and three French sailing vessels and three British and two French steamers.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lassoo was sunk Sunday off the Dutch coast, having struck a mine or been torpedoed, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Six of the crew of the destroyer are missing. Two men on board were injured.

The British Press Bureau, in a later statement, controverts the German official statement with regard to the locality where the Lassoo was sunk, saying that the destroyer was sent to the bottom "a few miles off the Dutch coast, and not in the Channel, as the German Admiralty pretends."

Lloyd's announces the sinking of the Italian steamship Nereus, the Italian sailing vessel Dina and the French sailing vessel Saint Gaetan.

The Danish steamer Ivar was sunk by a submarine off Genoa, Italy, Sunday, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen. The crew of the steamer was saved.

The Nereus sailed from Newport News July 19 and passed Gibraltar Aug. 1. She was built in 1901, and was 340 feet long, of 3,980 tons gross.

The Ivar was a vessel of 2,130 tons and hailed from Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Dagens Nyheder today publishes a rumor that a German submarine was sunk by a Swedish cruiser between Stockholm and the Skargaard on Thursday last.

EMPLOYERS ADVISE MEN TO QUIT ARMY

Those with Dependents Urged by Lackawanna and Mutual Life to Return Home.

EXPLAINED BY TRUESDALE

Executive Says He Acted in Accord with the Bulletin of the War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 14.—While letters from several corporations, telling soldier employes in the New York division to apply for discharges or forfeit their wages promised to them at the time the troops were mobilized were being received today, twenty-four privates received orders to return to Camp Whitman to be mustered out of the service because they had persons dependent upon them for support.

In the letters corporation officials pointed out the provision that soldiers with dependents could apply for discharges.

Eleven of the men to be mustered out were from the Seventh Regiment, and Colonel Willard C. Fisk today gave out the text of a letter received by one of the men in this regiment from the Lackawanna Railroad. It was signed by G. E. Hustis, General Auditor.

"Please note carefully the attached copy of Bulletin No. 20 of the War Department, providing for the discharge of the men of the National Guard who have one or more dependents," the letter said. "In view of the action taken by the War Department we are advised by the President (of the railroad company) that the arrangement of this company to carry those employes at full or part compensation will be discontinued after a reasonable time has been allowed for the employes affected by this order to obtain their releases and to return to the service of the company.

"You are requested immediately to make application for release according to the requirements set forth in War Department Bulletin No. 20. If you elect to waive the provisions of this order and to remain in the service of the Government, this company's arrangements for compensation in your case will be discontinued on Sept. 1. Please acknowledge receipt and advise of the action you have taken."

A similar letter was received by employes of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a circular presaging like action by a trust company was exhibited by men in the Seventh Regiment. Many other letters of like context have been received by men in other regiments.

Colonel Fisk has written to the employers who assert they are about to cease paying guardsmen, and will make his letters public. He said he thought men in the division were not here for their welfare only, but for that of the country and of their employers as well, and since the national exigency that required their presence along the border had not yet passed, the soldiers still had their obligations to the Government to discharge.

That the country is not at war makes little difference in the effect of the promises made by the corporations, Colonel Fisk thinks. He and his son, Captain Clinton E. Fisk of Company D, Seventh Regiment, gave up their law practice and closed their office in order to fulfill their military obligations.

Many more applications for discharges have been sent in because it is not possible for a militiaman to pay more than his own expenses with the pay of a private soldier.

Even the arrival of the Federal Paymaster, who gave out to individuals as small sums as 50 cents, nor the prospects of a State payday, have lessened the numbers of applications for discharges under the provision allowing men with dependents to seek releases.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, who brought a squad of clerks to the border to make corrections in the payrolls, so that soldiers might not have to wait two weeks longer for their money, said today he would begin paying the men tomorrow. The Second Field Artillery and the Signal Corps are to be the first units to receive their money.

"Wiretapping" Case at Camp.

Although it was thought at first that all payments would be made by check, General Stotesbury has now decided to make all payments in cash, following the regular army custom, and $25,000 in currency is in the vaults of a local bank, ready for withdrawal.

General Stotesbury also has arranged with the bank to issue drafts or checks to all soldiers free of charge, so that money may be easily forwarded to dependents.

So many errors and discrepancies were found in the rolls as made out by company commanders that if the money had once been paid out it would have been necessary to have spent months in rectifying the mistakes. Since the Federal pay was given out according to the entries in the same rolls it is believed many mistakes have been made already.

While special guards have been detailed to see that no Mexican or other outlaw bands get the State pay before it is given to the men, the military police force has been making an investigation of a "wiretapping" case of the border's very own.

Private R. McLane of Battery D, Second Field Artillery, is the military policeman who started the "wiretapping" investigation. He was on post in the Mexican section of the village late last night when he heard the ticking of a telegraph sounder in an adobe hut, and heard voices mumbling in Spanish and English. The special wires to Major General O'Ryan's headquarters pass di-

Continued on Page 2.

BRANDEIS DECLINES COMMISSION PLACE

Informs the President He Cannot Serve on Mexican Board Because of Court Business.

ANOTHER REASON RUMORED

Chief Justice White Said to Fee Mexican Question Is Too Close to Domestic Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court has declined President Wilson's tender to be a member of the joint high commission which is to endeavor to adjust the difference between Mexico and the United States. Justice Brandeis returned to aWshington today and had a talk with President Wilson, later conferring with the Attorney General. The Justice afterward wrote a letter to the President, which was made public at the White House late tonight. It reads:

My Dear Mr. President: I appreciate the opportunity for high service which membership on the Mexican Commission would present. But upon the consultation with the Chief Justice I find that the state of the business of the Supreme Court at the present time to be such that it is my duty not to undertake this important constructive task.

Respectfully yours,
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

This decision of Justice Brandeis confirms the dispatch from Washington to THE TIMES, published this morning. The Justice came to Washington from Lake Placid, N. Y., where he went to consult Chief Justice White concerning the President's wish that he become one of the American members of the joint commission. While the letter of Justice Brandeis to the President gives the impression that the sole reason for his decision not to serve on the commission is the condition of busines of the court, it is understood here that there was another and equally potent reason.

Chief Justice White is said to hod the opinion that members of the court should not serve on commissions for the adjustment of pending questions. While Justices have served on many commissions for the settlement of disputes, the most recent instance being that of the late Justice Lamar as a member of the American commission at the Niagara Falls Mexican Mediation Conference in 1914, the suggestion has been made that the Mexican question in its present aspect had a bearing on domestic politics, and for that reason a Justice should not be a member of the commission.

It is well understood here, however, that the state of the Supreme Court's business is such that it might prove detrimental to have Justice Brandeis absent when the court assembled for the October term. The court has several important cases set for hearing, and it is thought as desirable that there should be a full bench when it reassembles.

The only other American member of the commission so far chosen is Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. The declination of Justice Brandeis leaves two Commissioners to be selected.

It was understood that the President had made a tender of the third place on the commission at the time he asked Mr. Lane and Justice Brandeis to serve, but the name of the person to whom this place was offered has not been disclosed.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14.—Carranza Government officials today expressed curiosity over the delay by the United States in naming the American delegates to the American-Mexican conferences on border difficulties. Local newspapers published the fact that Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis had been asked by President Wilson to serve on the American delegation.

The War Department reported victories by Government troops over bandits in small engagements in the States of Oaxaca, Zacatecas and Michoacan.

ASSAIL SHIPPING BILL.

It Is a Step Toward Socialism, Gallinger Asserts.

WASHINGON, Aug. 14.—Republican Senators today continued attacks on the shipping bill. Senator Weeks assailed particularly the provision which will admit foreign-built vessels to the American coastwise trade.

"This bill constitutes a virtual declaration of war by the Government on the American shipbuilding industry," said Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader. "This determined attempt to force the Government into the commercial shipping business is a startling and dangerous step toward socialism."

CUBAN FACTIONS CLASH.

Three Killed in Fight After a Political Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Two Liberals and one Conservative were shot dead, and two Liberals and one Conservative were wounded in a fight after a political meeting at Manguito on Sunday night.

The survivors of each side say the others were the aggressors.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
80c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

PRESIDENT HALTS RAILROAD STRIKE; WILL MEET BOTH SIDES AGAIN TODAY; PUTS BURDEN OF CONCESSION ON ROADS

What the President and His Conferees Say of the Prospect of a Strike Settlement

After today's meeting at the White House with railway union leaders and with railway managers, President Wilson said:

"I have met both sides and have gone over the case with the utmost frankness. I shall not be able to judge until tomorrow whether we have found a feasible basis for settlement."

Judge Chambers of the Board of Mediation said:

"The ice seems to be melting a little. I am very optimistic that the President will be able to accomplish something."

One of the leaders of the four brotherhoods, after leaving the White House, characterized the conference with the President as "most encouraging," and added:

"The outlook for the prevention of a general strike is hopeful."

"As long as the matter is in President Wilson's hands we will have no statement to make," said A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors and Chairmen of the Big Four Brotherhood.

No expression whatever was obtainable from the railroads' representatives.

REJECTS COUNTERDEMANDS

Proposes 8-Hour Day and Arbitration of Time-and-a-Half.

NO HIGHER RATES PROMISED

Managers Fail in Effort to Win Recognition of Need for Increased Income.

UNION MEN LESS EXUBERANT

Visibly Sobered by Mr. Wilson's Words—Hint of Maximum 12-Hour Railway Day Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The national railroad strike seemed a little further off tonight. It seemed a little further off because both sides heard the warnings of President Wilson today. The President was able to make no definite proposals today, but he stayed the hands of the leaders of the railway brotherhoods, who, but for his intervention, might have before now signed the order for the strike. It is understood, moreover, that he placed the burden of concessions on the railroads. Both sides will call at the White House again tomorrow for further conferences.

Whether Mr. Wilson will succeed tomorrow in finding a solution depends largely on the decision of the representatives of the railroads of the United States, who have been in constant conference since they left the White House late this afternoon.

So imminent did the Presidential strike, so grave the crisis had arisen since the brotherhoods [illegible] States Board of Mediation [illegible] tion in New York yesterday that they would have none of arbitration of any brand, that he practically dropped all other business in an effort to prevent what threatened, and still threatens, to be the greatest industrial battle in the history of the country. He worked all day to bring the two sides together and tonight messengers were moving constantly from the New Willard Hotel, where the railroad men are in conference, to the White House.

The President's Statement.

At the White House this brief statement was issued by the President tonight:

"I have met both sides and have gone over the case with the utmost frankness. I shall not be able to judge until tomorrow whether we have found a feasible basis for settlement."

The President bound the representatives of both sides to the utmost secrecy during his effort to make peace, and there was no statement forthcoming from either the railroad managers or the labor leaders. There was today and tonight in Washington none of the cheering and joking among the workers' delegates that marked their action in New York yesterday when they voted by an overwhelming majority to have done with arbitration and mediation. They have heard the President when he told them to go slowly in imperiling the industrial situation in the United States and in endangering the lives of its 100,000,000 inhabitants.

The evidences tonight are that the President has put the burden of concession upon the railroads, just as he did in the crisis of 1914, when the transportation heads replied to his appeal to patriotism and withdrew their counter-proposals to the demands of the Western trainmen. It is said on good authority that President Wilson has let the railroads understand that it might be well for them to withdraw their counter-proposals to the men's demands and grant the basic eight-hour day, leaving the matter of time and a half for overtime to be adjusted by arbitration.

Hoke for Shorter-Day Law.

To win the workers to this program he has, it is reported, told them to consider the effect upon them if Congress should amend the sixteen-hour law for railroad workers. The workers have said that the punitive overtime feature of their demands was intended to force the railroads to observe the eight-hour day, their real object, or the railroads would continue to work the men long shifts. An amendment to the sixteen-hour law, making twelve hours, for instance, the maximum number of hours in twenty-four which a railroad workers in interstate commerce might work, would, it is pointed out, serve as a protection to the workers. It was even reported tonight that there had been mentioned the possibility of Congress passing an eight-hour law. This report was not taken seriously, in view of the fact that to prohibit railroads by Federal statute from working any men more than eight hours would mean a far greater increase in operation cost than would be imposed by granting the original eight-hour day and time-and-a-half demands of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen.

However, whatever proposals the President made today were tentative and may be cast into the discard tomorrow. The brotherhoods were in a state of inertia all day waiting for the presentation of some concrete proposal.

The eighteen members of the National Conference Committee of the railways and the delegation of thirty representing the four big brotherhoods reached Washington early this morning. Within an hour Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to

BAD FAITH CHARGED BY STREET CAR MEN

Union Says Companies Have Discharged Members and Ignored Their Committees.

SEE RENEWAL OF STRIKE

Demands Presented Provide for Maximum Day of 10 Hours and Higher Wages.

Charges of bad faith brought against the New York Railways Company caused members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes yesterday to predict a renewal of the strike of the service employes of that company.

Dismissal of some men who took part in the strike settled by Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and the alleged determination of the traction corporation to ignore committees already selected by local unions of the carmen were given as reasons for the possible renewal of the transit war.

The demands of the organized workers for a radical revision of hours of employment and for better pay were served on the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the Second Avenue Railroad Company yesterday, although the labor leaders were fully aware of the plans made by the officials of the green car system to have their employes select new representatives at a special election to be held by them on Friday.

"We are going ahead with our work exactly as if no such election were planned," said William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, last night, "but we have sent formal protests to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus against the methods employed by the New York Railways Company."

At the time Mr. Fitzgerald was making this statement, employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who had been called together by Theodore P. Shonts and Frank Hedley, President and Vice President and General Manager, respectively, of the company, were holding the first of two mass meetings in the company's fight to eliminate the carmen's organization from pending negotiations on wages and working conditions.

"Outsiders" Are Barred.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company was not a party to the strike settlement effected by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus, but called the meetings to forestall demands the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has promised to serve on it. This company and the New York Railways Company have the same officers, and speeches made at the meetings last night left no doubt that these officials were determined not to deal with "outsiders" in the conferences soon to be undertaken with their men.

Special emphasis was laid on the fact at the meetings that none of the traction companies involved in the recent strikes had recognized the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and the employes of the Interborough Company were urged to select their own committees on wages and working conditions at an election to be held by them today.

These meetings and the circulars and booklets distributed by the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company convinced the labor leaders that the companies did not intend to live up to the spirit of the agreement reached on Aug. 6. Angry motormen and conductors, who alleged they had been discharged by the New York Railways Company because they took part in the strike, called continually at the Continental Hotel, where the labor leaders have their headquarters, demanding that immediate action be taken for their reinstatement. A majority of these men formerly were employed on the Fourteenth Street line, and all of them alleged that the only reason they were discharged was that they had quite their places at the call of the union.

Mr. Fitzgerald informed all of these men that their cases would be taken up with the country under the terms of the demands served on it yesterday. The

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MUNITIONS STOP IF R. R. MEN QUIT

War Supplies for Europe Nearly All Produced Far from the Seaboard.

HARD BLOW TO THE ALLIES

Big Guns for Western Front and Supplies for Russia Now Going from America.

A general railroad strike would stop the shipment of munitions from manufacturing points in the interior, it was pointed out yesterday by a New York representative of one of the belligerent nations. War contracts for hundreds of millions are being filled in this country, and so rapid is the output that it is impossible to get ships to move it as rapidly as it reaches the seaboard.

Plants in or near seaports would be able to ship some of this output, but a railway tie-up would be a serious matter for plants away from tidewater.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the largest producer of war material in the United States, is in Pennsylvania, and depends entirely on the railroads. It is turning out some of the largest guns used by the Allies on the western battle fronts.

On the Pacific Coast the shipments effected would be, in the main, those intended for Russia, which for months have been very large. Russia is also being supplied from Atlantic ports, the ships going by the Panama Canal to Vladivestok and also by way or Archangel. The American shipments to Russia are greater now than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

The automobile industry is another whose European shipments would be seriously affected. All of the allied nations have made large contracts for motor vehicles in this country, and a majority of the plants are far from tidewater.

Shipments of grain and other subsistence stores to the Allies would also be seriously hampered.

Buyers, who are just now beginning to flock to New York from all parts of the United States and Canada to make their purchases for the Winter season, would be greatly inconvenienced in the event of a railroad strike. Because of the absence of suggestions from abroad, the designers here have been tardy in arranging their displays, and for that reason the representatives of the out-of-town houses have delayed their arrival by a fortnight. But each day now will bring hundreds in, and the suspension of railroad service would do untold injury to all the important business houses.

The hotels, too, would suffer greatly from a strike, for they depend for as per cent. of their patronage upon more or less distant cities. August is the largest month in the business history of some of the hotels when vacationists and general travelers, as well as buyers, arrive daily by the thousand.

In the matter of supplying food for hotels and restaurants here the railroads are imperative. Some of the hotels are supplied with milk, eggs, and farm products by motor truck, and in these commodities a shortage would not be felt, but the demand for other foods is large and the supply which could be stored would not last for a week in case of a tie-up in the carriers.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 33 West Forty-second Street, sent this telegram yesterday to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Railways Conference Committee, and the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, all of whom are now in Washington, conferring with the President:

"This association," the telegram read, "representing large and small retail dry goods merchants throughout the country, who have several millions of employes, and hundreds of millions in capital invested, who would be seriously hampered by the threatened railway strike, urges you to use every human endeavor to prevent such a calamity.

"The responsibility for the harm to life and property that would surely follow is too great for any human being to assume. Regardless of the justice of the contentions of either side the country must not, from either the health or business standpoint, be subjected to the terrible harm, not to mention the inconvenience that would result from such a strike.

"The business of the country will strongly uphold the hands of the President in any move he may take to avert this threatened calamity.

Please convey to the President the foregoing information. If there is any action that this association or its members can take to assist the President, you may command our immediate response through our counsel in Washington, Judge T. T. Ansberry."

the President, and Judge W. L. Chambers of the Board of Mediation, had arranged for the representatives of the brotherhoods to go to the White House at 10 o'clock. A few minutes before 10 the brotherhood delegates marched to the White House. They were headed by A. B. Garrettson, President of the conductors, who has worked for a decade to get the eight-hour day for the trainmen. By his side walked Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the engineers, who looked like a prosperous business man, wearing a jaunty straw hat and a su tiof modisn cut. Behind them came President W. S. Carter of the firemen and enginemen, and President W. G. Lee of the trainmen, followed by the other labor Chairmen. A score of cameras and moving-picture machines blocked their path.

Stood Under Jackson's Portrait.

The labor leaders who had brought to bay the managers of $17,000,000,000 worth of railroads were met by President Wilson, standing in the Green Room of the White House under the picture of Andrew Jackson. For nearly two hours Mr. Garretson told the President the story of the fight for the eight-hour day. The President listened attentively while Mr. Garretson gave him the figures by which the workers had vested in the leaders the power to call a national strike, if that step should be deemed necessary in their fight for the eight-hour day. He told the President it had taken the workers thirty years to prepare for the day and that it would be a serious matter to them to recede from their stand of determination to get what their demands called for. From time to time the President interrupted to clear up a clouded point and his knowledge of the complexities of the situation came as a surprise to the labor leaders.

In reply the President is said to have told the labor leaders that he had not cut out for himself the task of judging the merits of the issues, but that his task was to try to avert the strike they threatened. He gave them graphic views of what a cessation of rail transportation would mean to the people of the United States and reviewed to them the results of drastic action in the greatest concerted labor movement this nation has known. He told them to weigh carefully every move they made, for the sake of the national welfare.

The President did not threaten; he did not promise. He heard the case of the 400,000 workers, and then sent them away so that he could hear the other side, telling them to be ready for another call to the White House. It was two hours after they entered the White House that the labor leaders filed solemnly out, refused to say a word about what had happened, and stated that the whole situation was in the hands of the President. Then they had their pictures taken and went to their headquarters in the old National Hotel.

allway Side Presented.

The railroad managers were called into conference at the New Willard Hotel by Elisha Lee, their Chairman, just before 2 o'clock. At 2:45 o'clock they left the hotel and walked to the White House. There Mr. Lee presented the side of the railroads and gave a review of the progress of events since the men filed their demands in March. He made the argument that it would cost the transportation companies $100,000,000 a year to grant what the employes' train-service asked, and gave an outline of what it would mean in the readjustment of base schedules to change from a ten-hour to an eight-hour day. Mr. Lee told the President that the roads had all along been willing to arbitrate the issues, and then went into an explanation of the roads' counter-demands, the insistence upon which resulted in the abrupt termination of negotiations yesterday in New York. He told the President that concessions the men enjoy with the ten-hour schedule would be forfeited for an eight-hour basis if the men insisted upon the time and a half pay for all time over eight hours. He argued that it would cost almost untold sums to meet such conditions.

When Mr. Lee had finished the President repeated in substance what he had told the workers' leaders as to the disaster that would come if the strike were called. He told them, it is said, that the welfare of the railroad stockholder was not all that it was the duty of the managers to consider. Then he outlined to them suggestions by which he thought a settlement might be effected. He advised them, it was said, to agree to grant the eight-hour day in principle and leave the matter of overtime and other minor matters to be settled later by arbitration. It is also understood that he advised that the railroads withdraw their counterproposals. These counterproposals were not included in the issues until the railroad managers insisted and insisted on it that there should be no negotiations which did not take into consideration what the railroads asked, as well as what the men asked.

Ask Promise of Better Rates.

If reports of what went on at the White House are true, the railroad managers asked the President that assurance be given them that if the eight-hour day were granted the Interstate Commerce Commission would in the very near future hear an application for an increase in rates to be added to the expense of the eight-hour day. The President is understood to have told the managers that he could not in any way make any promise or give any assurance of what the Interstate Commerce Commission might or might not do.

The President then told the railway managers to bring him their decision at 9 o'clock in the morning. Later he notified the brotherhoods leaders that he wished to meet them after he had conferred with the managers to-morrow.

The managers then returned to the New Willard Hotel and a little after 4 o'clock went into executive conference, excluding even the secretaries to the Conference Committee, who had attended previous conferences.

They left the conference room for dinner at 7 o'clock and returned an hour later. Not one of them had any statement to make.

It can be stated safely that the managers were not pleased with the result of the day's negotiations. They had refused before the mediators to waive their counter-proposals and had fought since last June to have the whole of the controversy arbitrated. Recalling that in 1914 they had responded to President Wilson's appeal by waiving their counter-proposals and submitting what they always called a "one-sided" arbitration, the managers had said that in 1916, it would be imposed on the brotherhoods to make some concessions, or at least that the result of the President's intervention would be general arbitration of everything in dispute.

Surprised at Proposal.

They had many times considered the tactical play of consenting to withdraw their proposals if the brotherhoods would submit to arbitration of the eight-hour day, but they had not counted on having to answer to the President on a proposal that they grant the eight-hour day as a basis for arbitration. Up to a late hour tonight they had reached no decision on the reply they will make to President Wilson when they go to the White House in the morning.

It is not improbable that they will try again to get the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a hearing on their demands. It is certain that if they agree to grant the eight-hour day at the President's request, there will at once be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application for permission to increase both freight and passenger rates.

It has been the contention of the railroads that inasmuch as the increases in wages must be paid out of receipts from carrying charges the rates must be increased if the eight-hour day is granted and that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which must grant the rate increase, should hear the case as arbitrators. It was the railroads' hope that this program might place the Interstate Commerce Commission in the position of ratifying the roads' claims to a right to raise rates.

Statisticians of the national conference committee of the railroads have estimated that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the men's demands and that this would make necessary an increase of 5 per cent. in all freight rates.

Views of Cost Vary.

The brotherhoods have contended that it would not cost the railroads $100,000,000 to grant their demands. The figure they gave was between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. They have said that the railroad's action in wanting to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission with the plea that they faced a $100,000,000 annual increase in expenditure was to make the whole controversy a profitable negotiation for the carriers.

While the labor leaders are maintaining a dignified silence tonight, and will probably accept the President's proposal if the railroads do, they are not exulting over victory. It would appear to the layman that they had found that the President had taken them too much at their word in their declaration that they were not after more money, but better living conditions. They have maintained that the purpose of the demand for time and a half for overtime was not to give the men more money, but to force the railroads for economic reasons to work them only eight hours in twenty-four.

However, it has been contended off stage by the railroads that the men knew it was practically impossible to have a strict eight-hour day schedule on railroads because of the distance between terminals, which made it impossible for a freight train to make the run in eight hours, and that, therefore, the men were merely seeking to make certain of earning more. The acceptance of the President's proposal would not insure to the workers as great an increase in pay as acceptance of their original demands would. This fact may have great weight in the deliberations of the railroad managers.

It is understood that the President suggested that on roads where physical conditions made the eight-hour run difficult the change be made gradually.

Both Sides in Fighting Mood.

Opinion tonight at the capital is divided as to whether the imminence of the strike is past. Many of the friends of the President are sure that he will avert the strike; seemingly an equal number of prominent persons are not so sure. Both the railroad managers and the heads of the brotherhoods are in fighting mood. Both feel that far more than the immediate issues are involved. The brotherhoods feel that if they fail in a fight they have been preparing for for thirty years it will mean a long-lasting setback to the progress of organized labor in America.

The railroads feel that if the 400,000 train service employes win shorter hours and more pay they will have to face similar demands from the other 1,600,000 employes of the railroads of the country. Both are at bay tonight at the warning of the President. The railroads are called upon to make what is unquestionably for them a great concession. The situation appears tonight to rest on the decision of the managers.

It is fair to state that Democrats believe tonight that the President will succeed in averting the strike and that he will thereby add to his prestige. Judge Chambers said tonight:

"The ice appears to be melting a little. I feel much better about the situation than when I came down this morning. I am very optimistic that the President will be able to accomplish something. It is unbelievable to me that there will be a strike."

Judge Chambers had talked with the President after the conferences.

Another Plea to Patriotism.

It was pointed out tonight that in 1914 when a strike in the West was threatened by the brotherhoods that on July 31 President Wilson summoned both sides to Washington. On Aug. 1 the brotherhoods refused to submit to arbitration if the railroads' counter proposals were also placed in the balance. On Aug. 3, the day after Germany had declared war, the President asked the railroads on behalf of the nation to withdraw their proposals. On the following day the railroads consented to withdraw their demands and arbitration followed.

Although there is much speculation in Washington as to what course the President would take if the strike were called —whether he would attempt to keep the mail trains running and employ soldiers to assist in maintaining traffic service— there was no intimation tonight from official sources as to what the President planned to do, or whether he had even considered what methods would be pursued by the National Government if the tie-up came.

Both the managers and the labor leaders received telegrams today from many business organizations in all parts of the United States asking them to avert the threatened strike.

CANCELS CABINET MEETING.

President Prepares to Give Today to Railway Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Tomorrow's Cabinet meeting has been canceled so that the President may devote most of his time to the railroad problem. He canceled several engagements today that he might have the fullest opportunity to talk with the two sides.

Shortly before mignight the spokesman for the road managers said their conference might continue for several hours, and that they would have no announcement to make before tomorrow.

WILSON'S VIEWS IN LETTER.

Remedy Not in Inquiry by Interstate Commerce Board, He Writes.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—An inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the threatened railroad strike would not be a remedy for the crisis at the present moment, President Wilson said in a letter received by President Charles F. Weed of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. The communication, dated Aug. 11, was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Weed: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of Aug. 9, conveying to me the vote of the Boston Chamber of Commerce recommending that the Interstate Commerce Commission be instructed by Congress to ascertain the facts in the pending railroad controversy.

You need not doubt that the full importance and gravity of the now acute controversy between the railroads and their employes has been a constant subject of thought and conference with me, or that I have been trying to make sure that no means of assisting a settlement was overlooked.

There is no compulsion of law available which would oblige either party to the controversy to await the finding of an inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it seems to me that such an inquiry is not a remedy at the moment.

As I write, conferences are in progress in New York City between both parties to the controversy and the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and I am hourly awaiting a report from those conferences before determining what is my duty. Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

OFFICIALS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Even the Erie's President May Don Overalls to Save the Babies.

If the railroad strike is declared, the railroads running into New York will make no effort to operate any of their trains except milk trains, an official of the Erie Railroad said yesterday. An effort will be made to reach an agreement with the four brotherhoods under which trains carrying milk exclusively will continue to run with their present crews.

"It is absolutely necessary on humanitarian grounds that the milk trains, on which the live sof thousands of babies depend, should continue to run," he said. "If the men rifuse, the milk trains will run any way. We will not use strikebreakers, but all officials of the company, up to the President and Directors, who have ever worked on an engine and train will be organized to run the milk trains.

"We have already made our plans on this line. There are enough officials and men in the higher offices who have graduated from service as engineers and conductors to run all the milk trains, and all those physically able have agreed to turn to this work if needed. Other railroads will run their milk trains on the same system. They may not run on schedule time, but with the tracks clear of other traffic in case of a strike the present milk supply will be delivered to New York and other large cities."

MEDIATORS TO STAY HERE.

Hanger Calls Plan to Put Soldiers on Trains "Ridiculous."

G. W. W. Hanger said last night that he and Judge Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, would stay in New York until the outcome of the negotiations between President Wilson and the trainmen and the Committee of Railway Managers was definately determined.

"In the event," he continued, "of the failure of the President to bring the two sides together to arbitrate the matters in controversy, we may be needed here in New York. The situation will be handled from this city if that should happen. However, that is merely speculation, and hardly likely. When the President expresses a wish it is virtually a command, and, as a rule, his wishes are respected. We have had no news from Washington up to the present. When I returned to the hotel tonight I expected to find a telegram from Judge Chambers. I suppose he did not wire us because he knows no more of what is going o nthan we do. He was not a party to the conferences. Judge Chambers went to Washington merely to arrange for the conferences."

When Mr. Hanger was asked if he thoght it likely the President would put soldiers on the trains should the committee appointed by the delegates of the "Big Four" brotherhoods fail to agree with his plan for a settlement, he replied:

"That is ridiculous. Soldiers could not run the trains. It would be impossible for them to do that. They lack the training and could not take up the work of experienced railroad operators. The only way that plan could be carried out would be to put the trains with the experienced employes and compel the latter to keep the traffic moveing. Then again the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be called in on the situation as their investigation would copsume too much time. However, the enactment of legislation could be resorted to if necessary to solve the question."

COMMUTERS FACE A PROBLEM.

Railroad Strike Would Make Trouble for Thousands.

In the event of a general railroad strike the problem of getting the thousands of commuters to and from the city daily would be a serious one. From nearby points on Long Island, in Westchester County, and in the border towns of Connecticut it is possible for the workers to get to New York on trolley cars, but the time required would be many times greater than the steam railway time and the situation would be aggravated also because of the fact that there are not half enough street cars to handle the tremendous increase in traffic that would follow a strike such as threatens the country.

From points in New Jersey the commuting situation might be made a great deal worse if the crews employed on ferryboats operated by the trunk lines are called out in support of the steam railway men. All the ferries over the North River, except the Fort Lee and the Dyckman Street lines, are owned by the railroads.

Commuters living along the Lackawanna, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Erie, and other lines with terminals in Jersey City and Hoboken would have to depend on trolleys and automobiles to get to those cities, and would then be able to get into New York on the Hudson tubes.

The Long Island situation would be simplified because of the bridges that span the East River, and over which cars and elevated trains are run, connecting with all parts of nearby Long Island.

The Borough of Richmond and South Brooklyn would not be affected by a ferryboat strike, as the Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) line and all the lines running to Staten Island from New York are owned and operated by the city.

RAILWAY RAISES WAGES.

All Employes Except Those Who Threaten to Strike Are Included.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 14.—The El Paso & Southwestern System (the Phelps-Dodge Company) has announced a blanket increase of 7½ per cent. for all of its employes except the trainmen and enginemen who are threatening to strike. The rise is effective from Aug. 1 and includes clerks, shop craftsmen, telegraphers, dispatchers, section foremen, and employes in other railroad trades.

The increase was voluntary and was made after a conference between T. M. Schumacher, Vice President of the railroad, and General Manager G. F. Hawks.

BAD FAITH CHARGED BY STREET CAR MEN

Continued from Page 1.

demands, which were the same as those served on the Second Avenue Railroad Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, were made not only on behalf of motormen and conductors, but of all the other employes in the service of the companies. In addition to making provision for men who have been discharged, or who have been accused of dereliction in their duties, the union asks that a new work day for mortormen and conductors, on a basis of nine hours as a minimum and ten hours as a maximum, be established by the companies, and that if these employes be held on call more than twelve hours to allow for "swings," they be paid time and half for all over time.

The organized workers also demand that men working less than six hours be paid for eight hours work, and that all car house employés be granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The same demands, with minor exceptions, were served on the New York Railways Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company and its subsidiaries. They are as follows:

Nine Hour Minimum.

Section 1.—There shall be a basis of a nine-hour minimum of work and a maximum of ten hours for conductrs and motormen, the full day's work to be completed in twelve consecutive hours. Runs ver six hurs and under ten hours shall pay ten hours, and under six hours shall pay eight hours. There shall be no more than seven hours work in any one-half run.

Sec. 2. Regular motormen and conductors will not be required to work overtime, but where men consent to do any extra work over and above their daily schedule they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, time to start from the completion of regular work until the completion of such extra work. Men who are ordered to report at a certain time are to be paid not from the time they start on the cars, but from the time they are ordered to report.

Sec. 3. All work done on snow ploughs, sweepers, and scrapers shall be paid for at the rate of 50 cents an hour, and all equipment in such work shall be manned by no less than three uniformed men. Particular effort will be made by the company to allow time for meals at reasonable intervals for all surface motormen and conductors doing snow work, but in no case will a man be required to work more than six consecutive hours' snow work without giving him time off for meals; and where such time off is not sufficient time to go to their regular place for their meals, the company will furnish meals or meal tickets.

Sec. 4. When a member of the association is summoned to answer a charge, it must be as soon as possible after the alleged offense in committed. He shall lose no more time than is actually necessary, and after a fair and impartial hearing before officials of the company and committee of the association, if not found guilty of the alleged offense, he shall be reimbursed for all time lost.

Advisors for Men.

When any member is summoned to answer charges, he shall, upon request, have time to present any defense which he mal have, and, if he so desires, shall be entitled to an advisor or advisors and an adjournment for a reasonable time to enable him to present his defense.

Whenever a member of the association is summoned to answer to a charge, he is to be handed a copy of the charge and shall be given five hours to answer. If not satisfied with the decision of the Superintendent, he shall have the right to appeal to the General Manager, and in this appeal he will be entitled to an advisor or advisors, and the final decision shall be given within one week, and if found not guilty he shall be reinstated in his former position and he shall be paid for all time lost.

When any member of the association is summoned to answer to a charge before the Superintendent and has been excused or has not been proved guilty, no other charge shall be read to him, and he shall be paid for all time lost. Petty charges against the members shall be answered for without loss of time. Regular men violating the rules of the company and penalized to have time off, shall not be required to report for work.

Sec. 5.—A lost car shall consist of an absolute failure on the part of a man to get his car out on time. Men reporting that they are sick ten minutes or more before the car is due to leave the barn in the morning, shall not be credited with a lost car, and where men are to make relifes at other than division car house, and are unable or reach their relieving point shall notify the Station Master or official in charge one hour before relieving time.

Rules for "Lost Cars."

Men who are sick shall give thirty minutes' notice, personally, by messenger, or by telephone. No lost car charge shall be made to men who are impeded by a tie-up. When an extra man fails to show up no lost car shall be charged against him, unless he has missed some run. The present rules for punishment for a lost car shall be discontinued, and all penalties applied to individual cases. In no case shall an employe be discharged because of a lost car.

Sec. 6. The rates of wages to be paid motormen and conductors on electric lines and storage battery cars shall be 30 cents an hour for the first year of service and 33 cents per hour thereafter. Conductors and drivers on horse cars shall receive 28 cents per hour the first year and 30 cents an hour thereafter. Flagmen and switchmen, 25 cents per hour—the day's work to be completed in twelve consecutive hours. An increase of 10 per cent. shall be granted to all car house employes. Forty-two ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

Sec. 7. It is to be understood that the question of seniority shall be taken up for adjustment between the officials and the several divisions.

Sec. 8. The Superintendent in charge shall meet the employes who have been summoned before him each day between 9 A. M. and noon, except Sundays and holidays.

Sec. 9. An employe summoned to explain or act as a witness in a law suit affecting the company shall be paid for all time at his regular rate, and if taken from his run and not restored he shall receive a full day's pay.

Sec. 10. No motorman or conductor shall be suspended or discharged for inability to secure the names of witnesses in any accident.

Section 11. Where men are working regular schedule runs and their cars are taken from the line or discontinued, they shall receive full schedule time whether the car is operating or not. Nothing in this section shall interefer with, the official n charge using such men for other work, but such work shall not extend beyond their regular scheduled hours.

Extra Pay for Instructors.

Section 12. Motorman and conductors when instructing new men shall receive 35 cents in addition to the regular day's pay.

Section 14. All motormen and conductors while shifting, switching, and flagging cars shall receive the regular motormen's and conductors' rate for such work.

Section 15. If cars do not leave the barns on time, motormen and conductors shall receive their full day's pay.

Sec. 16. If any extra men ordered to report to the car house receive no work they shall be allowed two hours' pay on their regular time. Motormen and conductors working until 7 A. M. shall not be required to report until 11 A. M. the same day. This shall not interfere with any motormen or conductors who desire to report sooner.

Sec. 17. Regular motormen and conductors having no Sunday runs shall not be required to report for work, but when such motormen or conductors do report they shall receive a minimum of six hours' pay.

Sec. 18. Motormen and conductors shall not be responsible for loss of switch bars, run plates of dash signs. Uniforms shall be purchased in the open market, the company to have the right to select color or cloth and specifications for same.

Sec. 20. Whenever any complaint is made against any employe of the company by a passenger or by any other person, such person making the complaint must be present at the time of the hearing. In the event that the charge against such employe is not substantiated, he shall be entitled to and shall receive his regular day's pay.

Night Work Ends at 7 A. M.

Sec. 21. All motormen and conductors operating night cars shall be relieved by or before 7 A. M. The night's work to be concluded in twelve consecutive hours.

Sec. 22. An open book shall be established at each car house in which men may sign for day or days they wish to be absent, and the first man registered for a particular day or days shall have first preference. Applications to be made ten days ahead.

Sec. 23. Any employe elected by the employes to represent them on matters which will prevent him from working his car shall, after he has been relieved from such duties by said employes, be permitted to return to his former position with the company in his full seniority rights.

Sec. 24. Any committeeman selected by the employes to represent them at each car house shall have the privilege of being off when it is necessary to carry out any business of the employes.

The above requests and conditions shall be binding upon the companies and the employes for a period of one year, dating from the 1st day of August, 1916, to the 31st day of July, 1917.

All of the traction companies received the demands at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the officials refused to comment on them until they had read and digested them. Under the agreement by which the strikes were settled the companies have until Aug. 20 to enter into conferences with their men on the questions of wages and working conditions.

WARN AGAINST "OUTSIDERS."

Interborough Officials Ask Men to Do Their Own Negotiating.

Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, urged 5,000 employes of that company at two mass meetings last night, to accept a plan of organization that would eliminate "outsiders" from negotiations between the company and its men.

This plan, which was outlined in circulars recently distributed by the company, is for the men to hold a general election today of representatives and committees to deal with the company on questions of wages and working conditions. Although the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes was not mentioned, all of those present at the meetings understood fully that the plea against outside interference was directed at that organization.

"We are entirely willing that the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company form their own organization," said Mr. Shonts at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, and at Ebling's Casino, 155th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, where the two meetings were held. "But we earnestly advise you against outside interference. If there is any weakness in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it is perhaps, that there is no channel of communication between the employes and the company. But this defect is now to be remedied.

"We have suggested a plan, which has been mailed to each employe, whereby the men can fully organize themselves through regular channels. I've told you before that this opportunity would be offered, and I am here tonight to make good that promise. I've never lied to my employes, and I do not intend to start now. I have no interest as great as the interest in the men under me, especially as I am convinced that your interests and the company's interests are identical."

Mr. Hedley told the men that he had once been a motorman himself and knew how men working on the front platforms felt.

"In forming your organization select men to represent you who are able to tell plainly what you want," he said. "If you think you are not being paid enough, let your representatives say so, as frankly and emphatically as I am speaking now. The company is willing to pay the rent of a hall in which you can hold your meetings. What is more, you will be entirely undisturbed in your deliberations, and if an officer of the company comes to any of your meetings without being invited, it will be your right to tell him to leave."

Mr. Hedley said neither the company nor its employes were free agents and had to think of others in conducting their affairs.

"We must remember that we have got to please the public," he continued. "Also the Directors and you men. Then we have got to see that the authorities do not interfere in our business. Sometimes I feel that I am not a general manager, but a professional witness."

Neither Mr. Shonts nor Mr. Hedley made any reference to the demands made on the New York Railways Company by committees of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes yesterday.

STRIKE WOULD HIT CITY BABIES FIRST

Railway Workers to be Appealed To in Name of Humanity to Run Milk Trains.

FEW FEAR GENERAL FAMINE

Groceries and Coal Enough for More Than a Month—Plans for Trucking Food.

If the railroad men decide to strike they will be appealed to in the name of humanity and for the sake of mercy to man enough trains to supply milk for helpless babies and invalids in large cities. The appeal will be bolstered with a plea to personal interest in that railway men have babies and sick relatives just as have others in the community.

On July 1, according to statistics of the Health Department, there were 141,192 children less than one year old in New York, 126,625 between one and three years of age, and 593,901 under five years. The health of all these children would be menaced by shutting off the milk supply, but it would practically mean death to most of those under two years.

Other phases of the famine that a railway tie-up might bring upon New York took second place yesterday to the situation of the babies and children, though the problem was considered by many branches of trade that have to do with feeding New York. In all lines the attitude was to deprecate reports that might tend to alarm the public unduly and precipitate buying and storing.

Aside from the babies and the sick, it would not be easy to starve New York. Two large wholesale grocers estimated yesterday that it would take at least forty-five days to make New York hungry, and they thought a much longer siege could be endured. This referred to canned goods, cereals and other grocery staples. One grocer thought the flour might run low in thirty days. There would be no shortage of sugar.

Meat, so the representative of a packing company said, would give out in from five to seven days. The supply of fresh eggs would last about five days, and of butter about eight days, but by drawing on cold storage eggs and butter the usual demands could be met for three months. This would mean higher prices, not only for the time but through the Winter, as the storage supply could not be replaced at the cost of the original. Higher prices for food, in the opinion of those consulted yesterday, would be an early effect.

But the milk shortage would begin immediately, for milk is a day to day commodity, and the condensed milk in the city could not relieve the situation to any large degree. No city in the world, it was said by an authority on the subject yesterday, consumes as much milk as New York. As the city has grown it has reached further and further for its milk. The radius of the supply territory is twelve hours away, measured by the running time of fast trains to carry nothing but milk.

New York consumes 2,500,000 quarts of milk a day, about three-eighths of a quart per capita. Twenty-five per cent. of this total, it is estimated, goes directly to babies, and another 25 per cent. to children who depend largely on milk for food. The milk companies were active yesterday planning for bringing in milk by trucks, but it was admitted that with the best of success only a comparatively small part of New York's demand could be supplied.

H. N. Hallock, Vice President of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, was sponsor for the idea that the railroad workers be urged to man enough milk trains to supply the babies, the children and the sick.

"I believe that if the trainmen were made to see how many lives would be imperiled by shutting off the milk supply some arrangement could be effected for running enough trains to satisfy the most urgent needs. I hope this idea will be presented to the trainmen by those in position to give it the most weight. I doubt if many persons are alive to the calamity of a New York milk famine."

The traction and lighting companies of New York have large supplies of coal on hand, a man prominent in the coal trade said yesterday, and it would be at least two months before they would feel the pinch, but the steamship companies are in no such strong position. In about a week they would face a shortage. In six weeks the heavy domestic demand for coal will begin, and a shortage then will add seriousness to the situation.

"I do not believe there will be a railroad strike," said Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling yesterday. "I believe that after the conference with President Wilson matters will be arranged."

When asked what he was going to do about the suggestion of Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, that a survey be made of ways and means to bring food into the city should a strike be called, Mr. Dowling said he did not know what could be done. "The steamboats, of course, will continue to run, and they will be used to the limit in bringing food," he said. "Then, again, the city has large automobile trucks that can be used for bringing food for city departments. I do not think there is any reason to fear that the city will suffer from a shortage of food."

MORE TROOPS AT BORDER.

South Carolina Guardsmen Are First of 25,000 Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 14.—The first of the 25,000 additional militia troops soon to be encamped along the border arrived here today when the Second South Carolina, the Charleston Light Dragoons, and the Hospital and Engineering Corps from South Carolina arrived and went into camp on the mesa at Camp Stewart. Camps have been laid out on the table land beyond the fort for the Kentucky, Ohio, Vermont, and Alabama troops expected to arrive here this week. When the troop movement is completed there will be 75,000 troops in El Paso and this district.

General José Ynez Salazar, General Felix Terrazas, and General Eulalio Ortiz, who were arrested in Chihuahua City with 120 other alleged Legalista conspirators, are still being held in the Federal penitentiary there, and their courtmartial will be held this week The suspects who have been arrested in Juarez have been sent for trial to Chihuahua City, and will be tried by the military court at the same time as General Salazar and the others are tried.

New Jersey Soldiers to Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—To allay doubt expressed by members of New Jersey regiments at the border that they would be permitted to vote in the primaries, it was announced yesterday that blanks would be ready by tomorrow and arrangements made so the soldiers could vote by mail in both the primaries and elections.

BOXMAKERS STRIKE; MAKE NINE DEMANDS

Union Says 12,000 Workers Quit, but Employers Place the Number at 1,000.

20,000 MAY BE CALLED OUT

Manufacturers Contend the Wage Demands Would Average a 40 Per Cent. Increase.

The Paper Box Mokers' Union called a strike at 11 o'clock yesterday morning when manufacturers failed to accept the terms which had been submitted to them on Aug. 3. The officials of the union asserted that 12,000 box makers were out last night, but the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association maintained that a count of employes in the factories in the association at 6 o'clock showed that only between 900 and 1,000 workers had quit.

The union makes nine demands, recognition of their organization, a maximum week of fiftyq hours, special pay for overtime, a short Saturday, recognition of the shop chairman, a closed shop, right of business agents to visit shops, a new scale of wages and rates on piece work, and the abolition of piece work on fancy boxes.

The manufacturers contend that the wage demands amount to an average increase of between 45 and 50 per cent. The union, on the other hands, points out that the highest wage for which they ask is only $25 a week, and that this certainly is not exhorbitant for the more expert workmen.

The workers yesterday marched to Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, where the strike was organiezd at once. Policemen estimated the crowd at between 2,500 and 3,000. Committees were chosen and more than $1,000 was subscribed for the management of the strike.

Max Meister, Chairman of the Strike Committee, said yesterday afternoon that he expected that 17,000 boxmakers in Manhattan and the Bronx would be out within a few days and that the Brooklyn workers were organizing and 5,000 might be expected to strike there.

"A committee from the Robert Gair Company, in Brooklyn, the largest paper box manufacturing house in the country, called on us this morning and asked for assistance in getting organized. Of course, we shall do everything which we can for them," said Mr. Meister yesterday. "We have 25 shops to close down already, and will have the rest of the 140 in Manhattan in a few days."

Statements from Edward Steinberg, the head of the Legal Committee of the strikers, and Samuel A. Wallerstein of 115 Broadway, representing the manufacturers, varied materially as to the extent to which various shops had been affected. The association lawyer asserted that only sixty shops had been affected so far.

There was no violence yesterday, and pickets were instructed to abstain from any acts that would involve them with the police. Manufacturers complained that many of their delivery wagons had been stopped on the street, but the strikers said that in every case they saw to it that the wagons were taken to the stables before the drivers left them.

The Boxmakers' Union is being assisted by the American Federation of Labor. Alexander Morris and Hugh Frayne, organizers for the Federation, have been assigned to advise the boxmakers. A. Greenstein of the United Hebrew Trades, also has volunteered his assistance.

Manufacturers of folding boxes expected to escape, but the union has no intention of allowing them to do cigarette and candy boxes, both plain and fancy, millinery boxes corrugated packing cases, paper mailing tubes, and even the small paper cups are to come under the ban.

The members of the Paper Box Manufacturer's Association met at the Broadway Central Hotel last night and voted to leave their interests in the hands of the Executive Committee. It was decided to employ a licensed detective agency to protect the women workers who wished to work but who might be afraid to pass through picket lines.

RED CROSS OFFICIAL PRAISES ARMY CAMPS

Hospitals and Sanitation Said to be Beyond Criticism and Food Is Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Admiration for the work of the Medical Corps of the army is expressed in a letter which Colonel J. R. Kean, Director of General Military Relief for the American Red Cross, has just been received from Dr. Eugene A. Crockett, who was sent to the border as special agent of the Red Cross to investigate hospital and camp conditions. Dr. Crockett's letter was written a week ago at San Antonio after he had spent three days at Eagle Pass going over the camps of the Kansas, Vermont, and Maryland forces.

The camps at Eagle Pass are described by Dr. Crockett as being "unusually perfect in sanitation." He pays special tribute to the work of the army base hospital at Fort Bliss, and says the food served to the border forces is satisfactory in every way, sufficient in variety and quantity, and well cooked. A high tribute is paid to the army Y. M. C. A. Dr. Crockett's letter was given out by Secretary of War Baker today.

"I have just spent three days at Eagle Pass, and went over very thoroughly while there camps of the First and Second Kansas Regiments, Vermont Regiment of Infantry, and somewhat superficially camps of the Maryland Brigade," says the letter. "I also spent a forenoon at the base hospital there. The health of the troops in this neighborhood is as good as elsewhere on the line—a little over 1 per cent. are in hospital, mostly with minor ailments.

"There, as in all the other base hospitals I have visited, the different contagious diseases have been so well handled that they have not spread. This was more remarkable at the base hospital at Fort Bliss and at the Cantonment Hospital at Columbus, N. M., than elsewhere. Colonel Straub of Fort Bliss had a sample of almost every contagious disease, including one case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, but in all cases there had been no spread.

"Colonel Frick at Columbus, N. M., had two cases of smallpox, one of the malignant type, and one case of typhus, but no further cases resulted.

"The camps at Eagle Pass were unusually perfect in sanitation: In fact, I can only feel the greatest admiration for the Medical Corps of the army for the sanitation of every camp that I have seen. I have had an excellent chance to observe the food of the different regiments. It is sufficient in variety and quantity and well cooked. While it is, of course, not what you would get at a first-class hotel, I cannot see but what it is satisfactory in every way.

"I have been interested in the work of the army Y. M. C. A. in the different camps, and while I have never had a particular amount of use for that organization before, I have become thoroughly converted from what I have seen of them. Their agents are men of experience with troops and ability to get on with men, as well as broad-minded, and the work they are doing with the different regiments is almost, to my mind, the most important work of the kind that there is."

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for *White Rock* water It is the same all over the world

PRAISES CAMP LIFE IN LETTER TO WILSON

Iowa Private Says Stories of Hardships Come from Malcontents.

TELLS OF DAILY ROUTINE

Duties Are Suited to Americans of Red-Blooded Type, He Tells the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Wilson today received a letter from a private of the Iowa National Guard repudiating published statements regarding the alleged mistreatment of troops in the Mexican border mobilization and concentration camps. The writer of the letter to the President is a member of Company F of the First Iowa Infantry, and asserts that as a matter of "cold, hard fact the men of the guard are now leading just the sort of lives that young men with red blood in their veins would like to lead."

As given out by officials of the Administration the Iowa private's letter gives a glowing description of the camp life of the gunardsmen on the border, dealing particularly with conditions in the camp of the Iowans at San Benito, Texas, in answer to criticisms of the manner in which the War Department has treated the militia. The name of the private was withheld by the President's order, but his letter was given out as follows:

"To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

"Honored Sir: It is most unusual that a private should take the liberty of addressing the President, and I would not do so except that certain newspapers, newspapermen and a very few softhearted guardsmen have created a series of wild yarns regarding our alleged mistreatment in the mobilization camps.

"I am both a soldier and newspaper man and I believe most firmly that never have soldiers of any country been better treated than we have been; that never before have men who joined the service of their country found their halth and general well being so carefully looked after.

Praises Daily Routine.

"And in the light of all this care and attention, it does seem to me only right that I should bear witness for my own part to the truth of the situation. I cannot understand why any protests of mistreatment should be made except that it may be that it has been found that an occasional meal or the digging of a ditch for sanitary reasons can be turned into excellent political material by those who do not greatly care what they use.

"But as a matter of cold, hard fact the men of the guard are leading now just the sort of lives that young men with red blood in their veins would like to lead.

"It's up at the lawn for us as the clear notes of the bugle peal, and then it's into line for morning exercise.

"And afterward comes the first mess of the day—breakfast, coffee, steaming hot, bacon, and army beans and good white bread. Then we police up our quarters, clean up, and a few minutes afterward we fall in for a drill or a hike.

"It isn't always cool, nor are the roads always good, but there are frequent rest periods on the march, and it is delightful to move along the straight new road, to the tramp of hurrying feet, and at each step there's something new to see.

"After drill comes rest, and then mess. Afterward there is another drill in the afternoon, or possibly there is some ditching to be done about the camps, and we fall to with spades and picks. When it's that sort of work, why, the men are divided into two or three reliefs, and each relief digs for so many minutes, and the good, honest perspiration which results from this surely hurts no one.

Gladly Makes the Sacrifice.

"Then follows a brief rest period, during which we visit the excellent shower baths and bathe in their white spray. Then comes mess, and afterward 'retreat,' during which we stand to attention as the solemn, ever-glorious old notes of our national air are played.

"The men are then dismissed, and are free to go about the camp, to write home, or to do anything else in reason.

"And then at 10 o'clock it's 'taps,' and the cool stars gleam down from a cloudless Texas sky upon the rows and rows of pale tents.

"There are the real conditions under which we of the new citizen army live. Could conditions be more ideal? Could any young man

BRITISH FIGHT HARD TO HOLD NEW GAINS

Germans Retake a Small Part of the Ground Won West of Pozieres.

FRENCH WIN NEAR ESTREES

Enlarge Positions at Southern End of Line—Teuton Attacks at Verdun Fail.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Bad weather prevails on the Somme front and as a result activity on both sides in the last twenty-four hours has been limited.

While the French troops south of the Somme have enlarged their positions southwest of Estrées, the British have been engaged west of Pozières, where the Germans, counterattacking during last night, recaptured a portion of the trenches lost the day before. Berlin reports the recapture of trenches in this district on a front of 700 yards.

The British returned to the attack today, and with the use of bombs they succeeded in capturing some prisoners and a machine gun.

The French War Office reports the repulse of two German attacks against the village of Fleury, on the Verdun front, while desultory fighting has taken place on the left bank of the Meuse.

The British statement, issued this afternoon, follows:

Last night to the west of Pozières the enemy gained a temporary footing in a portion of the trenches captured by us yesterday. Otherwise, there were no developments on the British front between the Somme and the Ancre.

South of the Ypres salient we carried out a successful raid without incurring any losses ourselves. There has been further mining activity. We forced an entry into a German gallery at the bluff north of the Ypres-Comines Canal and, after exploration, blew in a considerable length. We captured some of the enemy's mining stores. We also successfully exploded a mine near Cordonnerie.

The night British statement says:

The situation is unchanged along the whole British front. The usual hostile shelling has occurred along our front, more particularly directed on the Mametz Wood, Pozières, in the neighborhood of Arras, and on our trenches north of the Vierstraat-Wytschaete Road.

West of Pozières a successful bombing attack resulted in the capture of a hostile machine gun and some prisoners.

The enemy exploded a mine west of the La Folie Farm, which did little damage.

Our flying corps carried out yesterday much successful work, acting with our artillery and infantry. Several bombing raids were made, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One of our machines is missing.

French Gain South of Somme.

The French official statement issued this afternoon follows:

North of the Somme there was a fairly lively cannonade in the region of Maurepas. The night was calm in the other sectors.

South of the Somme we appreciably enlarged our positions to the southwest of Estrées by capturing several trench elements to the left of the Fay-Déniécourt Road. We made some prisoners.

Between the Oise and the Aisne a violent artillery struggle took place in the sector of Moulin-sous-Touvent.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) skirmishing with grenades was reported in the neighborhood of Avocourt Redoubt. A German attempt against our trenches east of Hill 304 was checked by our machine gunfire.

On the right bank of the river our grenadiers easily repulsed two attacks made by the enemy against the village of Fleury and against other positions southeast of that place.

There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

The statement issued this evening added this:

Bad weather hampered operations on the greater part of the front.

There was a somewhat lively artillery duel on various sectors south of the Somme, and also on the right bank of the Meuse. An intermittent cannonade took place everywhere else.

Germans Regain Trenches.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—German positions on the Somme front were subjected to heavy attacks yesterday and last night, the War Office announced today. Two strong assaults of the French near Maurepas broke down.

The British succeeded in penetrating German first line trenches over a front of 700 yards, but were driven out during the night.

The statement follows:

Southwest of the Thiepval-Pozières highroad the British succeeded early yesterday in penetrating our first line trenches over a front of 700 yards. They were driven out by a counterattack during the night.

Before Guillemont and the lines adjoining to the south a massed attack of the enemy was repulsed with very heavy losses for him. Two very strong attacks by the French in the sector between Maurepas and the east of Hem also broke down.

Supplementary reports state that in the night of Aug. 12 the French attacked the village of Fleury (on the Verdun front) and our positions to the east of this town, but were repulsed completely. A hand-grenade attack by the enemy northwest of Thiaumont Work yesterday failed.

South of La Bassée Canal there was lively fighting. Enemy patrols frequently showed great energy, especially northwest of Rheims, where strong reconnoitring detachments advanced after extensive artillery preparations. Their operations were without success.

East of Bapaume a British aeroplane was compelled, after an aerial encounter, to make a landing.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED IN FRANCE

Denis Dowd of Brooklyn Dies in Fall at Buc Aerodrome—Was Wounded at Champagne.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Denis Dowd, an American aviator with the French army, was killed at the Buc aerodrome Friday by falling with his machine. The cause of the accident is unknown. Dowd was considered an expert flyer, although he had not yet obtained a pilot's certificate.

Originally he was with the Foreign Legion, but recently joined the newly-constituted American Flying Corps. He was 30 years old. His father lives at Sea Cliff, L. I.

Denis Dowd lived at 256 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and was a son of Denis P. Dowd, a real estate dealer of 169 West Eighteenth Street. The younger Dowd was graduated from Georgetown University in 1908, later taking a law course at Columbia University. He was in Paris on legal business when the war started and immediately joined the Foreign Legion.

He was wounded last September in the battle at Champagne. He was in the hospital for some time, and while there was adopted as a "godson" by Mme. Paulette de Saint Glin, whose parents live in Neuilly and who is well known to the American colony in Paris. Mr. Dowd visited Mme. de Saint Glin when he was dismissed from the hospital and shortly afterward their engagement was announced. They were to have been married as soon as Mr. Dowd received the necessary papers from the French Government.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The reports of yesterday give a clearer insight into what has been accomplished by the Russians operating in Eastern Galicia in the last few days. The details of the Stripa position and the flanking movements which caused the Austrian retirement are undoubtedly, by this time, familiar. Just how far this retirement has been carried, and what the resultant position is, is now made plain.

Beginning near the border line between Galicia and Volhynia and moving toward the south, the Austrian left is from Berestechk to the railroad from Lemberg to Brody, behind the line of the Styr River. South of the railroad it breaks away to the west to Olesko, changes direction to the southeast, and follows the headwaters of the Stripa as far as Zboroff. From here it cuts across to the Zlota Lipa, reaching it at Brzezany. It follows the Zlota Lipa to a point due west of Monasterzyska, where it turns directly to the west and runs within seven miles of Halicz. Thence it turns south along the Bystritza Solotvina River and from there curves along the crests of the Carpathian Mountains.

It is thus seen that the last of the strongly fortified line which the Austrians is, in any event, very questionable. The fact that it has been crossed ten miles from its mouth and that all of this ten miles is in the hands of the Russians destroys its greatest value, and it can serve now at best but a temporary expedient. It is outflanked by the Russian advance toward Halicz, and the danger of the Austrians from a break in their Dneister line is just as great as when they occupied the line of the Strypa. The fact that the Russians on both sides of the Dneister are always able to keep considerably in advance of their main line positions is a point which is constantly working to their advantage. By this means all the disadvantages of operating astride of a large river are neutralized. The crossings of the river are taken and repaired well ahead of the main line, so that as it advances it finds itself in complete communication with both banks and able with no interference to shift men and supplies from one bank to the other as occasion demands.

The rate of the Russian advance and their unending succession of victories might possibly indicate that they were practically unopposed or that the opposition was crumbling. There can be no question that the fighting is constantly severe. The Russian losses are undeniably great. On the other hand, those of the Austrians are probably greater.

The Russians' strategy has been admirably planned and well executed. They have from time to time completely blinded the Teutonic forces as to just which point they were going after, Kovel or Lemberg. As has been stated in these reviews, these towns are of co-ordinate importance. One is useless without the other. At times it has seemed that the movement south of the Galician border was merely a diversion, while the main attack was to be delivered on the Kovel front; at others it seemed that the converse was to be the case. Now, however, there is no longer doubt. Kovel, for the time being, is thrust into the background, and the Russian are committed to Lemberg.

Now that the Germans are certain on this point, they may be able to make a shift of their forces, a regrouping, as the official reports have it, by which the Austrian line in the south can be further stiffened by German regiments. This may make itself felt by increased resistance to the Russian pressure and a temporary holding up of the advance. Against this is the fact that the Russians are keeping the entire line from the Pripet south under constant pressure, with the idea of preventing such a transfer.

It is claimed in some sources that this retirement of the Austrians really benefits them, as it shortens the line they have to hold and consequently cuts down the number of men necessary to hold it. This is a bit of optimism that is hardly justified by the facts. Indeed, it is beginning to appear that the Austrian cloud has no silver lining. While the Russian victories do enable the Austrians north of the Dneister to occupy a shorter front, their advances south of the river are constantly forcing them to stretch their front, which the Russians are slowly flattening out against the Carpathian crests. The gain in one direction is entirely offset by the loss in another.

On the western front the progress of the Allies must be disappointing to their sympathizers. In judging of this situation, however, one must bear in mind that for the last two weeks the British have been resisting the heaviest counter-attacks. In their advance from Pozières they have taken possession of all of the high ground which separates them from Bapaume. From their present positions the ground slopes away toward Bapaume in a series of shallow valleys, which, for the most part, cross the front perpendicularly rather than running transversely. The result is that the ground is not at all suited to defensive operations, but the advantage of terrain all rests with the offense.

It is because of this condition that the Germans are making such tremendous efforts in their counteroffensive to take back from the British the advantages they have gained. These attacks must wear themselves out before the British pressure can be renewed on any considerable scale. When the British have an opportunity to renew their forward movement we may look for interesting developments.

GERMAN POSITIONS CAPTURED WITH EASE

British Do Not Allow Adversaries Time to Consolidate Their New Lines.

SHELLS FLATTEN TRENCHES

Correspondent Finds Signs of Demoralization Among the Teutons on the Somme.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 13.—There have been no sensational advances since the great day of July 14, when the British broke through the second German line, but hardly a day has passed since then without some progress being made to get a stronger grip on the high ridge which rolls down on the German side from Pozières and the Bazentins and High Wood. This fighting has been very hard and grim and the Germans have done their utmost to check every yard of the British advance by a continual curtain of fire, so that to take a trench or two or rush over a few dozen yards of No Man's Land has been a perilous adventure.

It was most excellent, therefore, that last night the British were out to make a further shove, as they call it, of nearly 400 yards in depth on a front of about a mile. This was to the northwest of Pozières, and at the same time ground was gained on the northwest of Bazentin le Petit, closer to the German switchline between the British and Martinpuich. The men who have been fighting this uphill battle, for that is what it is, literally and morally, have been showing remarkable qualities. It is an alliance between Australians and old English regiments with new men in them, including some of the "Derby recruits." Although the Australians had the greater share of the fighting around Pozières, being in greater numbers, they were the first to pay tribute to the spirit of the English lads, and their admiration is returned.

An episode which happened a week ago shows the way in which they are sharing in the struggle. I already have written how the men of Kent went forward on Aug. 4 and took the German line. On the right of them were Sussex men. Their trenches were in touch with the Australians, and as they scrambled over the parapets at the time of these attacks these comrades on the right shouted out to them:

"Hullo, boys! What's up? Where are you going?"

"Oh, just up along," said the Sussex lads, pointing to a "hotshop" as they call it, where a lot of shells were bursting.

"Is that so? You don't say! Gosh, we'll come with you."

It wasn't discipline, for the men had no orders to go, as far as I can make out, but some of them certainly did go in a friendly way and joined in the scrum up there. It was no joke.

The advance last night when the Australian troops took an important line of rising ground is further proof that the adversary has not by any means consolidated his defensive positions so strongly that they make the same kind of a barrier against the British as those which had to be forced in the first attacks. In spite of all his industry in digging, he has not been able to make any system of trenches and dugouts to withstand the British shellfire. As soon as he gets on with a trench the British guns register upon it and lay it flat. His only protection is in artillery retaliation, and however great its obstructive power, it cannot give cover to the German infantry crouching in shallow ditches and having to come up through communication trenches ploughed by high explosives.

The stories I have told about prisoners are characteristic of the morale of the German troops fighting over this appalling battlefield. It is not a question of courage with them. When they are isolated in shell craters no amount of courage can save them and it is no wonder they are glad to surrender. They belong to battalions hurriedly gathered from other parts of the line and flung in to stop the gap. They are victims of the general disorganization of divisions and the staffs which suffered from our repeated attacks.

Behind them no doubt the German Headquarters Staff is as cool and deliberate as ever, not allowing itself to be scared by these reverses, organizing new lines of defense in case of need, shifting its guns, playing the old blood and iron game with cold scientific brains that are not affected by the losses or agonies of men except as they have an influence upon the operations. For they are highly trained scientists of war, these German staff officers, and in defeat as once in victory they will, I fancy, be as cold and hard as steel and inhuman as the devil.

Therefore, it is idle in my opinion to hope for a sudden and sensational collapse of the German war machine or to argue from local weaknesses and symptoms of bad staff work a general disorder. It is as well to say this because the British people must not expect continual victories or believe the result of all this recent fighting will be a knockout blow on this front to bring the war to a quick finish.

Nevertheless, there are many signs that the Germans are beginning to feel a severe strain upon their defensive strength and that their men are being put to an ordeal which not even all their discipline and courage can make endurable. For men of a certain kind of science are apt to forget there are other things in human nature besides the chemistry of flesh and blood and that not even the finest soldiers can be made to fight well if their spirit is broken by repeated losses.

FRENCH CAPTURE 2,600.

Two Thousand Prisoners Taken in a Week on the Somme.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—More than 2,000 unwounded prisoners and seventy machine guns were captured by the French in their operations north of the Somme from Aug. 6 to Aug. 13, according to a weekly review issued by the War Office. The number of prisoners was increased by 600 taken in the Verdun sector. The review says:

"North of the Somme the week has been marked by several brilliant French attacks which resulted in important gains for us. The number of unwounded prisoners whom we have made in the course of these actions exceeds 2,000. We also captured seventy machine guns.

"In the region of Verdun counter-attacks provoked by our advance in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector extended throughout the week. They were particularly violent on Aug. 6, 7, and 8. We took 600 prisoners in this sector and twelve machine guns."

DESTROY RHEIMS HOSPITAL.

Germans Attack City by Aeroplane and Artillery—Six Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A German aeroplane dropped bombs last evening on Rheims, while German batteries shelled various quarters of the city, destroying the civil hospital and killing six persons, according to the official communiqué issued by the War Office tonight. The statement says:

"Yesterday evening an enemy aeroplane threw bombs, including several of an incendiary type, on Rheims, while the German batteries fired on different quarters of the town. The civil hospital, adjoining the Church of St. Remi, and a dispensary were destroyed. Six civilians were killed."

NO CASH IN CENSORED MAIL.

Berlin Asserts $255 Was Missing from Los Angeles Letter.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today made this announcement:

"A letter from the Schwaben Verein of Los Angeles, mailed on May 10, has now arrived at Stuttgart, having been opened by the British censor. An inclosure of $255 was missing."

ASQUITH REFUSES FRANCHISE REFORMS

Premier Hints, However, That Women Will Be Included When Change Is Brought About.

PARLIAMENT BILL READ

Commons Passes First Stage of Measure Prolonging Life of Assembly.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The decision of the Cabinet that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem was announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today.

At a time, said the Premier, when the war had reached a happy, promising stage and when it more than ever required the absolute concentration of the Government, it was impossible to consider the larger questions involved in a revision of the franchise. He further implied that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must, of necessity, include women.

After a brief criticism by Sir Edward Carson, who urged that every combatant, irrespective of age, was entitled to vote, and contended there was no reason why the women's claims should stand in the way of giving all combatants a vote, the House passed the first reading of the bill extending the life of the present Parliament. This bill was introduced by the Premier. A separate bill, bringing into force a new register, on the basis of present qualifications on May 31 next, will be introduced in the House tomorrow.

There is no doubt that one of the main reasons for the Government's avoidance of the franchise problem was the threat of the women that they would refuse to recognize any change in the franchise in favor of fighting men which failed at the same time to recognize women's right to the franchise.

Dealing with the suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munitions workers, Mr. Asquith said there were the gravest difficulties in the way, and that there were serious objections from a military point of view to holding a general election among the troops in the field. He added:

"General enfranchisement has been brought face to face with another problem. What are we going to do with women?"

The Premier declared that representatives of the women had presented to him a perfectly unanswerable case. They were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if the qualifications for the franchise were altered.

TREASURY BILLS TAX FREE.

Ruling on British Notes Held by Nonresidents of United Kingdom.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Treasury has given notice that the capital and interest of any treasury bills and war expenditure certificates issued henceforth will be free from the British income tax and from any taxation now or in the future, while held by persons neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

RED CROSS AID TO BERLIN.

American Branch Seeks to Re-establish Units in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Permission to re-establish American Red Cross units in Germany is being sought of the German Government. Announcement at Red Cross Headquarters here today described the step as taken in order to make possible the sending of Red Cross supplies to the Central Powers, which the British Government has announced it is willing to allow only on condition that the units be re-established, that supplies be sent directly to them and that the State Department guarantee that all such supplies be destroyed after their use for hospital purposes, in order to prevent the use of cotton, rubber, &c., for military purposes.

Last October American Red Cross units were withdrawn from Germany as well as all other countries in order not to conflict with local agencies. A long and tangled correspondence has ensued which finally resulted in British concessions.

RUSSIANS BREAK NEW TEUTON LINE

Continued from Page 1.

Stokhod, the battle against Russian troops which had advanced was decided in our favor.

Strong Russian attacks were directed against the Lub and the Graberka sector south of Brody. They were repulsed, with sanguinary losses. New attacks are now taking place.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Russian attacks against the Zboroff-Konjucay sector failed. Such units of the enemy as had penetrated our lines were driven back by a counter-attack, and more than 300 prisoners were taken. West of Monasterzyska the enemy made an attack in vain. He sufefred great losses under our fire.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Northwest of Zalooze General Boehm-Ermolli once more repulsed attacks by masses of Russian troops.

In the district of Brody a Russian Albatross aeroplane was set on fire by a shot and then brought down by an Austro-Hungarian aviator.

In olhynia and along the Stokhod the engagements were less bitter. It is stated with certainty that during the last attacks along the Stokhod front, which failed completely, the Russian Guard was employed, and that it suffered still heavier losses than the other formations of the enemy.

VIENNA, Aug. 14, (via London.)—Fierce fighting south of Brody, with the repulse of a massed attack of the Russians, is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

Along the entire front between the Dniester and the district southwest of Zalocze the enemy came into closer fighting action with the allied forces. General von Boehm-Ermolli repulsed an enemy massed attack southwest of Podkamien. The field before our positions is covered with dead Russians.

VON KLUCK AGAIN TO TAKE THE FIELD

Will Go to East Front With New Army, It Is Said—Archduke Charles Is Removed?

An interesting report current in Germany in the last days of July and brought over to America by a young American doctor who has been serving in the Germany Army hospitals, is that General von Kluck is soon to take the field again, this time on the east front, in command of a new army.

The story, which gained wide circulation, had it that von Kluck, now entirely recovered from the wound he received in the early days of the war on the west front, was to be placed between General Count von Bothmer in east Galicia and General von Linsingen in Volhynia. This was expected by German Army circles to stiffen considerably this part of the front.

According to this young doctor the whole of the east front from Riga to the Carpathians is now under the command of Germans. It had not been reported here in any dispatches, but it was commonly believed in Berlin, that the Austrian Heir Apparent had been removed from his command, although his name as the head of an army group still appears in the communiqués.

It was said in Germany that the Austrian "Thronfolger" was cooling his heels in Salzburg after his failure to stop the Russian advance in Galicia, whither he had been sent after it was necessary to put an end to the offensive against the Italians in the Trentino. The particular mistake of the Austrian leader was that, when ordered to fall back, he tried to execute a stroke on his own judgment by making an advance—a manoeuvre which resulted disastrously for his army.

For a countermovement on the east front the Germans are now looking toward Bukowina. It was learned in army circles that General von Mackensen, about whom little has been heard since the end of the Balkan offensive, had been sent to command there. With this most trusted German General in command of the Teutons' extreme right, with Bothmer and Linsingen strengthened by a new army under von Kluck, it was expected that developments more favorable to German arms might soon be expected on the east front.

The American doctor who visited Aix-la-Chapelle on the border of Germany, Holland, and Belgium, saw there a new and heavy railroad which runs from Aix by the shortest possible route to the Belgian port of Antwerp. It was by no means a military road, but gave every indication of being a permanent and substantial part of the German railway system, a fact which lent support to the opinion frequently heard in Germany that it was the intention never to give up the port of Antwerp. The new railroad to Antwerp takes a slight swing to skirt the border of Holland and then shoots off on a straight line to Antwerp. It has been built to accommodate the heaviest traffic. All grades have been eliminated and large facilities for handling trains installed. All this work has been done by Russian prisoners of war.

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN DEFENCES

Capture 800 Prisoners—Vienna Says 5,000 Italians Have Been Taken in the Gorizia Region.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Italian troops continued yesterday pressing the Austrians back on the Carso Plateau, and east of Hill 212 pierced another strong line of hostile entrenchments. About 800 prisoners were captured by the Italians, says the official announcement of this operation. Its text follows:

In the Gorizia area artillery duels took place. The enemy's batteries shelled the town and bridges over the Isonzo.

On the remainder of the front small but sharp encounters took place, on the slopes of Forame, at the head of the Costeana Valley, on the Boite and on the slopes of Monte Civarone, in the Sugana Valley. The enemy was repulsed everywhere and left about fifty prisoners in our hands. Hostile batteries bombarded villages in the upper Chiarzo and Cordevole valleys. They were silenced by our artillery.

Last night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Monfalcone and other places on the lower Isonzo. No damage or casualties have been reported.

Descriptions of the vigorous offensive in the vicinity of Gorizia are coming in almost hourly. The Austrians are resisting obstinately on the San Gabriele line and the San Marco Heights, but it is improbable that this is their real line of defense as they have a new point of resistance on the high plains of Balnizza overlooking the Gorizia Plains, which interferes with the free movement of Italian troops.

The Austrians, although badly defeated at Gorizia, still are strong and full of fight. General Cadorna's further progress probably will be slow as every inch of advance is being contested.

Fighting continues on the other fronts.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The most severe fighting is in progress on the heights east of Gorizia, says the official Austrian announcement of Sunday. Seven times the Italians stormed the heights and were repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians have captured 5,000 Italians since the inauguration of the new offensive. The announcement follows in full:

The Italians again advanced with strong forces against our new front between the sea and Monte San Gabriele. In the district east of the Valone Valley our troops repulsed several attacks.

The most violent fighting took place on the heights east of Gorizia, where seven charges of the enemy failed with the heaviest losses.

Since the beginning of the Italian attack 5,000 Italians, among whom are more than 100 officers, have been captured.

VIENNA, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

Italian Theatre—Strong enemy forces attacked our positions east of the Vallone Valley, between Lobnica and Wippach. Seven attacks were made, all of which were repulsed.

ITALY TO USE BOY SCOUTS.

Will Do Guard and Other Duty Till Schools Reopen in October.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The Boy Scouts of Italy are to have their share in the war. The Minister of War has called out all the boys belonging to the organization for service until the opening of the schools in October.

The Scouts are to be divided into two classes. The class over 15 years of age, with the permission of their parents, will do duty in the war zone as guards at railroad stations and depots. The class under 15 years will be enrolled in the territorial service. They will be stationed at hospitals, mobilization centres, munition factories, aeroplane stations, and hangars.

TO CONTROL LIQUOR TRADE.

Purchase by State of Scotch Inns and Hotels Is Recommended.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The committee appointed some time ago to advise the Government in regard to proposals for purchasing by the State of the licensed liquor trade of Scotland has recommended that trade in liquor by licensed grocers should be abolished and that hotels and inns which depend mainly on the traffic should be taken over by the State. The committee reported against the purchase of distilleries.

It is suggested that the price paid for hotels and inns should be estimated on the basis of the annual profits over a fixed number of years, payment to be made in 4 per cent. stock issued at par.

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ENGLAND EXPLAINS DELAY OF THE MAILS

One to Three Days Necessary for Examination of Postal Bags, It Is Stated.

1,000 EMPLOYED IN WORK

Every Effort Is Being Made to Expedite the Service, Says the Foreign Office.

Great Britain's earnest desire to deal with the mail cargoes of overseas liners passing through her waters in such a way as to cause the least possible delay and inconvenience to neutrals is again set forth in a statement by the British Foreign Office, received here through official sources yesterday.

At the same time the statement shows how injurious are the attempts made by the Central Powers to use neutral mails to their advantage and the disadvantage of the Allies, and how difficult has been the examination of the mail to thwart these attempts without some measure of inconvenience to neutrals. The statement says:

"It is admitted that at the outset neutral correspondence in which enemy interests were in no way concerned was subjected to a delay which is greatly regretted and which has since been reduced to a minimum. It must not be imagined that the mails were removed from neutral ships for examination without careful consideration of the arrangements which would be required to deal with them as quickly as possible. All preparations which seemed necessary were with this object, but, unfortunately, those responsible for them were not aware of some of the difficulties which would be encountered.

"For instance, there was no reason to suppose that (as proved to be the case) mail bags marked as dispatched from one neutral country to another neutral country would contain nothing but mails for or from an enemy country; that bags represented as containing printed matter would contain rubber, coffee, jewelry, &c., sometimes disguised as newspapers, as well as correspondence of all kinds, registered and unregistered, or that persons writing to us from enemy countries would already have adopted the practice of sending their letters under cover to intermediaries in neutral countries, or that great numbers of complete sacks appearing to contain merely business circulars from neutral countries would contain in reality nothing but propaganda from Germany under covers bearing neutral postage stamps. These and similar unforeseen peculiarities made it impossible, until the staff engaged had been largely increased and had become accustomed to them, to select on any fixed principle those mail bags which, when all could not be examined within a reasonable period, should be forwarded without examination.

"The delay of shipping documents carried by the same ship as the cargo to which they refer can be, and has been in some cases, avoided by the simple expedient of inclosing such documents in specially marked bags.

Table Showing Delay to Mails.

"The delay to which ordinary neutral mails are at present subjected as a result of the censorship varies according to their origin and destination. The following examples refer to United States mails, but the treatment of other neutral mails can also be inferred from the details given:

MAILS FROM UNITED STATES TO HOLLAND.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Falmouth June 1, leave Kirkwall June 4, arrive Rotterdam June 6; total, 6 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Falmouth June 1, received in London June 1, (or 3:30 A. M. June 2,) dispatched after examination, at earliest June 2, at latest June 5; arrive Rotterdam, at earliest June 3, at latest June 7, (extra day allowed, as there is no dispatch to Holland on three days in the week;) total, minimum, 2 days; maximum, 7 days.

MAILS FROM HOLLAND TO UNITED STATES.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, leave Falmouth June 4, arrive New York June 12; total, 12 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, received in London June 3; dispatched after examination, at earliest June 4, at latest June 5; arrive New York, at earliest June 12, at latest June 14; total, minimum, 13 days; maximum, 14 days.

Mails to Scandinavia.

MAILS FROM UNITED STATES TO DENMARK.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, arrive Copenhagen June 4; total, 4 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, received in London June 3; dispatched after examination, at earliest June 4, at latest June 7; arrive Copenhagen, at earliest June 7, at latest June 10; total, minimum, 7 days; maximum, 10 days.

MAILS FROM DENMARK TO UNITED STATES.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, arrive New York June 11; total, 11 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1; received in London, June 3; dispatched after examination, at earliest June 4, at latest June 5; arrive New York, at earliest June 13, at latest June 15; total, minimum, 11 days; maximum, 15 days.

"The above figures are based on the experience of the last two months, but, so far as they relate to the sailings and duration of voyages of the ships concerned, they cannot be absolutely vouched for, owing to alterations and uncertainties to which movements of all ships are constantly subject.

No Examination at Kirkwall.

"It has been suggested that considerable delay would be avoided if mails landed at Kirkwall were examined at and dispatched from that port instead of being brought to London for examination. It must, however, be remembered that American mails are, after examination, forwarded from Liverpool to the United States or from Newcastle or Hull to Scandinavian countries or from Tilbury or Harwich to Holland. It would thus only in very rare cases expedite the dispatch of mails to detain them at Kirkwall pending the arrival there of the next ship making for the same port as that for which the ship from which they were removed was destined, even supposing the next ship were able to take them on board. The mails must be brought at some stage as far south as the port from which they will eventually be dispatched and the difference between the journey to Liverpool and the journey to London only amounts to about four hours.

"A further objection to removing the place of censorship from London is one which will easily be understood, namely, that, where an immense organization is in existence, employing between 800 and 1,000 persons and women, as is the case with that department of the Postal Censorship which deals with these particular mails, a splitting up of the staff between London and the ports of call in different parts of the United Kingdom must seriously affect the efficiency and smoothness of working of the whole organization, not to speak of the difficulties inherent in providing accommodations for a sufficiently large staff in such remote places as Kirkwall. Moreover, it is to the interest of neutrals that the moment the examination of mails is concluded they shall be handed over at once to the Post Office authoritis for retransmission immediately by the quickest route available, and this co-operation of the postal authorities is easiest and quickest in London."

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RUSSIANS IN PERSIA ROUTED, SAY TURKS

Constantinople Tells of Victories Near Essadabad After Resistance By Czar's Forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Turkish Army in Persia, pressing vigorously the recently inaugurated offensive, has put to rout the Russians opposing their right wing, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

The right wing of our army, after several battles, pursued the Russians, forcing them to flee to the northeast, leaving 315 prisoners in our hands.

The enemy lost in one battle in a fortified position about 1,000 dead or wounded, in addition to 2,000 cases of ammunition and a quantity of rifles and equipment, partly burned.

The operations from Essadabad to Hamadan progressed as follows: On Aug. 9 our pursuing troops attacked the enemy, after it was evident that the Russians, expelled from Essadabad, intended to offer resistance in the fortified positions north of the village. Our troops, attacking from different sides, ejected the enemy from these positions, taking a great number of prisoners. On the same day our troops engaged the army in the region of Essadabad and, notwithstanding the fact that they had made an uninterrupted march of twenty miles, carried out successful attacks, storming the enemy's strongly intrenched fortifications on the heights.

On Aug. 10 our troops resumed the pursuit and repulsed the enemy's rearguard, composed of strong cavalry detachments, in successive attacks continuing until evening. They drove them eastward in Hamadan Plain and then penetrated Hamadan. On the same evening our detachments on the wing engaged hostile cavalry in the environs of Hamadan, forcing them to flee to the northeast.

On Aug. 11, in the morning, hostile troops occupying the northern section of Hamadan Plain were attacked and driven off, the plain being cleared.

In the central sector the only engagements were between reconnoitring parties.

On the Caucasian Front.—A portion of our left wing ejected the enemy from the heights southward of Tatuan, driving him northward in the direction of Akhlatte, which we occupied. In the region to the north of Bitlis there is no enemy within twenty miles. Hostile cavalry was encountered at the village of Firavy, north of Mush. It was driven northward to Kumkum, losing some prisoners.

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TO THE PUBLIC:—
A Notice.

In current issues of a New York paper an effort is being made to raise a fund under the title of

"Baby Hospital Fund"

The undersigned desire to state that this fund has no connection whatever with our institution.

For 28 years we have been devoted to the care of sick babies, and while we are glad of any effort that is being made to provide for their welfare in these perilous times, we do not want our friends to be misled.

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AS SHE TAKES THE MAN'S WORK

With a minimum of confusion, the women of France have stepped into the jobs of the men at war.

"The worst cases of bad pay and sweating emanate, strangely enough, from women employers."

The foregoing is from an illuminating article in the current issue of The Annalist.

Another article tells why big banks enlarge their capital.

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HUGHES ADDRESSES 3,000 WOMEN VOTERS

No Men Allowed in Spokane Audience—Candidate Explains His Suffrage Stand.

ASKS FOR THEIR SUPPORT

Says He Long Favored Amendment and Didn't Want to Hide It—Two Other Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14.—Charles E. Hughes addressed two meetings in Spokane today, and one in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The first of his meetings here, held at 3:30 P. M., was for women exclusively. The other, in the evening, was a general meeting, held in the Stadium.

While 3,000 women, who had jammed their way into the Auditorium Theatre listened intently, Mr. Hughes labored hard to convince them that the votes of the women in the suffrage States of the West should be cast in the Republican column next Fall. The meeting, "for women only," was the first of its kind that Mr. Hughes had faced. He welcomed his auditors as "fellow-citizens," a phrase which caused applause, and described the gathering as "the most interesting political meeting I have addressed."

Most of the women—they have the suffrage in this State—have been Progressives and warm adherents of Theodore Roosevelt, and in the campaign of 1912 they packed three meetings and cheered the Colonel with fanatical enthusiasm. Their welcome to Mr. Hughes was cordial enough, but it contained nothing of the boisterous joy that marked their demonstrations for Roosevelt. Many of the women were frank enough to say that they had come in the hope that Mr. Hughes, with the vigor of a Roosevelt, would promise to work unrelentingly for the Federal amendment if elected President. In this they were disappointed, and that had something to do with the feeling of restraint that was in evidence.

Mr. Hughes elaborated somewhat on his former declaration of his stand, telling the women that he personally favored the amendment, and there he stopped. He made a very good impression—there could be no doubt of that—and he fought to win favor as he never fought before. The belief expressed by suffrage leaders—party leaders they are called here—was that the big majority of the women who were Progressives would support Mr. Hughes.

The meeting was arranged by a committee of 500 women appointed to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Hughes on behalf of the feminine element of the State. The only men permitted in the building were a man who served as a bodyguard for Mr. Hughes, and who wouldn't consent to stand outside; an electrician connected with the theatre; the newspaper men accompanying the candidate, and six members of an orchestra, who could be heard but not seen. There wasn't a man in the auditorium of the theatre or on the platform where he could be seen, except Mr. Hughes. It was simply a case of men not being wanted and an illustration of the assertion that women are able to manage a meeting as well as the other sex. Even the bodyguard had to hide behind a piece of scenery, and the reporters were assigned to a table placed in the wings.

There was a woman Chairman, Miss Jeanette Donaldson, who is running on the Republican ticket for County Superintendent of Schools. Before she began her opening address, she swept stage and auditorium, balcony and galleries with her eyes to make sure there wasn't a man in any spot of prominence.

Tries to Make a Hit.

There was plenty of handclapping but no cheering when Mr. Hughes appeared on the platform. The women were warm in their welcome and obviously anxious to like Mr. Hughes and to support him. He was on exhibition, as it were, and he knew it.

One woman, who apparently wanted to prove that politics didn't interfere with home duties, brought along a baby, which let out a yell every now and then. In one corner were two Spokane Indians, in another a delegation of negresses. Mr. Hughes spoke in his best style, and was vigorous in utterance and gesture. It was obvious that he wanted to make a hit.

"I know all of you women are in favor of good national housekeeping," he said. "I know that you take a very deep interest in the affairs of the country. I know that every woman is patriotic all through. American honor would be safe in your hands."

Concerning his stand on the suffrage question Mr. Hughes said:

"I am accustomed to surprises, but this meeting is a very grateful surprise. It impresses me profoundly with the truth of that which I said a few days ago in New York, that it is perfectly idle to suppose that the women in this country will be denied the right to vote. . . . I have long regarded [illegible] affairs, sitting aloof from actual participation . . . that . . . conclusion that suffrage [illegible] existing in this [illegible] growing Republic of the twentieth century. I was deeply gratified to find that the right of women to vote was recognized by the Republican party platform. That platform did not say anything in respect to the proposed Federal amendment.

Platform and Personal Pledges.

"In my address in answer to the notification of my nomination, I confined myself to a statement with respect to the right, apart from the particular method of obtaining it. It seemed to me that, if we contemplated economic conditions in this country, the presence of woman in gainful occupations, her opportunities constantly widening, the growing nature of the demand of woman for recognition in her right to be a factor in the [illegible] in the government of her country—it seemed to me that no one could suppose that permanently the movement which had obtained such headway could be resisted. It also seemed to me that it was the part of wisdom in this country not to make necessary a continuous agitation by a fruitless opposition. I desired that this question, which is a fundamental one, with respect to the composition of the electorate, should be settled at an early date.

"Women as citizens should go into the discussion of political questions as citizens and not from a sex standpoint, and I hope the day will not be long deferred when the agitation for the right to vote in any part of this land will be unnecessary and the right will be recognized throughout the country.

"Feeling that the people were entitled to know my personal position in respect to the proposed Federal amendment I took early occasion to state it. I did not see how it was possible, although the matter was not mentioned in the platform, to go through a political campaign with my views upon that question concealed. I had no desire to conceal them. I had long entertained them. I think the question is one which should be settled for the entire country, and settled as speedily as possible; and, therefore, while I did not propose to attempt to add, and could not add, to the platform of my party, I stated my personal conviction that the amendment should be submitted and ratified.

"I take pleasure in addressing you as fellow-citizens, citizens of this Imperial State, where you do have the responsibility of the franchise. I know that you must take a very deep interest in the issues of the present campaign. Those issues [illegible] me as fundamental."

With the suffrage question out of the way, Mr. Hughes continued his address along the same lines that he had adopted in addressing meetings composed mostly of men. He talked of his determination to give the country an economical business administration if elected.

"We have got to have patriotism in the handling [illegible] of administration," he said. "We have got to have it in the back room, where no one is looking and where it is a question whether the Government is administered for the welfare of the people or to pal political debts."

Attacks Administration.

The Administration's policy in Mexico was taken up with the same vigor, and then Mr. Hughes turned to the charge he has made of inflated prosperity. If the Administration was saved, he said, and Mr. Wilson re-elected, it would be due to the European war and a deceived electorate.

"The Democrats claim the credit for the prosperity which the country is enjoying," he said. "Do they think that the Democratic Administration is synonymous with the European war?"

It was difficult, he said, to keep up every day the patriotism exhibited on the Fourth of July, but some such spirit was needed to steer the affairs of this country along lines of lasting prosperity.

During his address Mr. Hughes was frequently interrupted by handclapping.

Speaks in Idaho.

The candidate included in his day of campaigning a meting at noon on the shores of Coeur d'Alene Lake in Idaho, about thirty miles from Spokane, and a meting in the Spokane Stadium in the evening. A long automobile parade followed him from the Davenport Hotel to Coeur d'Alene, where he spoke to 3,000 persons. In his address he answered the charge that he was not constructive, and pointed out the various measures for economical, honest government which he proposed to put into effect if elected, even att he cost of his political fortunes.

After charging the Administration with bad faith in connection with its tariff views and challenging its orators to preach the doctrines contained for many years in its platform, he said:

"As far as in me lies, there will be no abuses, no private favors at the public expense. I am against that.

"I do not believe that the American business man is a rogue, or unworthy of confidence. I do not believe in trying to deride American success or the men in America who are successful. If that were true, God save the commonwealth! There have been abuses. I have done my share in exposing them. I have done my share in trying to correct them. We have need of surgery. Wherever we have need of surgery, let the knife be skillfully applied, in the true manner of a skillful surgeon.

"I have confidence in the integrity of the American people, and our duty now lies in the application of sound principles in order to hold up this nation so that it may stand with all the highly organized nations of the world, the peer of any, with the position of the American workingman better than it is any place else on earth. I believe that the test of America in the near future is going to be, not in her capacity for oratory, but in her capacity for organization; in her capacity for training and discipline; in every direction we see the need of it. At what department of public administration can be look with real pride? We have got a great deal to learn in municipal administration, in State administration, in Federal administration. It must be the old hard lesson of economy."

The Vera Cruz Expedition.

In conection with Mexico, the candidate said that troops never should have been sent to Vera Cruz to demand a salute to the flag, adding:

"I am strong for protecting the lives of American citizens; I am strong for maintaining the honor of the American name; I am not too proud to fight. But I have yet to see why we should spill blood over a salute or a technical arrest after an apology had been made. I do not think sending our men, our ships, down to Vera Cruz was the way to keep us out of war. That was the way to get into war. That is the way we did get into war. That is the reason we had a fight."

Taking up his "pork barrel" charges, Mr. Hughes said:

"We have had an exhibition of extravagance in the Pork Barrel bill, an extraordinary exhibition of waste. It is not bad alone from the standpoint of expenditure of particular money on this or that unworthy project; there are places into which Uncle Sam is pouring money where Uncle Sam could better afford to buy every pound of freight coming along that line. We have great need of internal improvements, but we should prosecute those things scientifically, with a proper perspective, with an understanding of their relative importance. We conserve money in one good project in order to put money into a dozen miserable projects, due only to a demand of the district and the desire of the representative of that district to be popular locally at the expense of the people of the United States. I am opposed to that. We have poured too much good American money into streams two inches deep and have nothing to show for it. You will never remedy it unless the executive is willing to take his political life in his hand, I repeat, and stand against all jobbery of that description."

Mr. Hughes left tonight for Tacoma and Seattle, where he will campaign tomorrow.

HUGHES GIVES WAY TO WILSON

Changes Speaking Date at Lexington, Ky., to Avoid a Conflict.

To avoid a conflict in the speaking dates of Charles E. Hughes and President Wilson the Republican campaign managers yesterday made a slight change in the speaking dates of Mr. Hughes in his present swing around the circle. He was to have spoke at Lexington, Ky., on Sept. 4. It was later discovered that President Wilson had accepted an invitation to speak at the Lincoln memorial ceremonies on the same date, and the managers in charge of the Hughes trip changed the date. Their candidate is to speak at Lexington the following day. Lincoln was born at Hodgenville, Hardin County, Ky., near Lexington.

In order to make the change Mr. Hughes's speaking schedule after he leaves Kansas City on Sept. 1 has been set ahead a day. The candidate had planned to spend one day of rest in Colorado. On Sept. 2 he will be on his way to St. Louis, and on the following day he will speak in that city. On Sept. 4 he will go to Nashville, Tenn., a city not on his original list. Leaving Lexington on Sept. 5, he will go direct to Portland, Me., where he is to make an address on Sept. 7, thus winding up his present trip. His speaking in Tennessee will be unusual for a Republican Presidential candidate in that it means invasion of a State of the "Solid South," but the Republican campaign managers do not believe the time will be wasted.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

Penrose Offers Resolutions Seeking Data to Back Up Hughes Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Backing up charges made by Charles E. Hughes, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania today offered in the Senate two resolutions designed to find out whether President Wilson has made exceptions to the civil service laws through issuing Executive orders waiving competitive requirements for appointment to Government places

One resolution calls upon the Civil Service Commission to report to the Senate how many times civil service requirements have been waived since March, 1913. The other calls for information as to the increase in the clerical force of the State Department and for a statement of the number of persons employed in that department who are under civil service rules and the number appointed without application of the civil service regulations.

GIVES STATE TO HUGHES.

Republican Chairman Thinks Oklahoma Will Quit Democratic Line.

Oklahoma will not be in the Democratic column this year, according to information conveyed to the Republican National Committee yesterday by Arthur H. Geissler, Chairman of the Oklahoma Republican State Committee, who called at the national headquarters. The Mexican situation alone will play a big part in the election, he said.

"Oklahoma has usually been classed as a Democratic State," said Mr. Geissler, "and ordinarily it has given a majority of 25,000 for that party, but two years ago we reduced that majority to 3,709 in our Gubernatorial election. As recently as Aug. 1 we had a State election in which a proposed constitutional amendment framed by the Democratic Legislature to so manipulate the literacy test for voters as to disfranchise many voters opposed to Democracy was defeated by a majority of 42,000.

"Oklahoma people are thoroughly disgusted with the Mexican policy of President Wilson. They are especially impatient with his action in sending the militia to the border for no other apparent reason than to create the impression that the affairs of the country are in a critical condition, and that, therefore, he must be sustained. They look upon this movement as another of those celebrated crises for which President Wilson is famous. The Republican Party, including former Progressives, is in perfect harmony, and of the 240,000 registered voters in the State only 709 registered as Progressives at the last registration.

"On the other hand, the Democratic Party of Oklahoma is not harmonious. The Wilson Administration interfered in the recent Congressional primaries and was responsible for the defeat of Congressman William H. Murray, known as 'Alfalfa Bill.'"

OBJECTS TO USE OF FLAG.

Association Wants Hughes to Take It Off His Posters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A protest against the use of the American flag on posters bearing the names and photographs of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President was sent to Charles E. Hughes by Captain E. R. Lewis, Past President of the American Flag Day Association, tonight. The telegram follows:

"The American Flag Day Association protests against your campaign managers using the United States flag on folders bearing the pictures of your Honor and that of Charles W. Fairbanks, which have appeared in Chicago and many other cities today. This is a violation of Government regulations and State statutes. Action will be taken against campaign managers and publishers if not stopped at once."

This RHEINAROON came down too soon.
With hops he's hopping here—
He brings the best they grow out west
For making Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

Beer belongs in the class with tea, coffee, chocolate, tobacco and other mild stimulants that have proved such a blessing and benefit to the human race. It has been wrongly classed with other forms of stimulants, and this has confused the minds of many people.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

GROOMING HINMAN TO FIGHT WHITMAN

Governor's Republican Opponents Want Binghamton Man for a Rival Candidate.

BACON AND THE COLONEL

Strong Belief That Ex-Ambassador Will Have Roosevelt Support in Senate Race.

Republican leaders opposed to the renomination of Governor Whitman will meet here today and tomorrow with a view to organizing to fight the Governor in the Republican primaries. It was more than intimated that former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, who was spokesman for Governor Hughes in the Senate during his two administrations and the rival of Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries two years ago, will be the opposition candidate, provided he consents to lead the fight.

This announcement coming on the top of a report that Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, might become a candidate at the primaries for the Republican nomination for United States Senator against ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn seems to indicate that the Republican organization in this State may be torn by discord on the eve of an important gubernatorial nomination.

What the attitude of Colonel Roosevelt would be was a matter of much speculation among Republicans of all varieties yesterday. Mr. Bacon is a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Hinman had the active backing of the Colonel in his primary fight two years ago. Colonel Roosevelt even tried to induce the Progressives to accept Mr. Hinman as their candidate for Governor, but in this he failed.

It was learned positively that Mr. Bacon will have the support of the Barnes Republicans should he enter the primaries and make a fight on Mr. Calder. It was said also that some of the fifty prominent Republicans who signed the indorsement of Elihu Root for the Presidential nomination might come out in support of Mr. Bacon.

The lack of enthusiasm for the renomination of Governor Whitman among Republicans in many up-State localities is so pronounced that it has caused the leaders to look around for some more available man, especially since the Democrats have picked as their man for the Gubernatorial nomination Judge Samuel Seabury, who is regarded as being in a better position to appeal for Republican votes than any other man the Democrats might have selected. Some of Governor Whitman's prospective associates on the State ticket—the present elective State officials, who all expect to be candidates for a second term—it was said, too, would not be averse to seeing another candidate head the ticket.

COLONEL SILENT ABOUT IT.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Colonel Roosevelt refused today to comment on the report that Robert Bacon will enter the Republican primaries in opposition to William M. Calder for the nomination for United States Senator, but there is good reason to believe that if the former Ambassador decides to make the fight the Colonel will support him. It was learned today that the Colonel and Mr. Bacon had a lengthy interview on Saturday afternoon at the Harvard Club in New York, and it is believed that the topic discussed was the getting under way of the Bacon candidacy. Until Mr. Bacon officially announces his candidacy, however, Colonel Roosevelt will have nothing to say.

DENIES UNDUE SECRECY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States Civil Service Commission, following a meeting today, issued a statement in response to the charge of the National Civil Service Reform League that the commission had "inaugurated a policy of secrecy because if access were given to its records it would lead to such criticism of the Administration as would seriously embarrass it." In its statement the commission says:

"The commission has simply adhered to a policy under which it has operated since its establishment in 1883—a policy universal in all Governmental departments. The claim of the league that, with the exception of a brief period in 1899, the commission has heretofore extended to the league the general privilege of examining its files cannot be substantiated. While the commission has often, in its discretion, furnished to the league and to private individuals specific information regarding civil service matters, the league has never possessed or exercised the general privilege of inspecting the files and correspondence of the commission.

"The practice of the commission with reference to the inspection of its files is precisely the same as that which prevails in every executive department of the Government. The minutes of the commission and its correspondence with the Reform League in 1900 and other years show plainly that the practice of the commission then was the same as the practice of the commission now."

JACKSON HEIGHTS

has a strong appeal for those who wish to live well at moderate cost. It is a new, clean, well built section of

New Apartments

whose builders have gone far beyond the usual thing to provide the best planned, best built, brightest and most comfortable houses in the city, at rentals below those quoted in old, unattractive districts. If you come to look at Jackson Heights Apartments you will stay to live.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

FATIMA

20 for 15¢

Why they're Sensible

OCCASIONALLY, a more heavy, full-powered cigarette than Fatima tastes mighty good. But heavy cigarettes are a little too "oily" and rich to suit most men for long. You are certain to find more *comfort* in a delicately balanced blend like Fatima. Because Fatimas leave a man feeling keen and fit even after smoking more often than usual. That's why they're sensible. Prove it yourself.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE

Do You Ever Consider Your Country Dealers?

THEN what are you doing to move your goods off their shelves?

Are you giving them the best co-operation? Does your advertising really percolate into the rural districts?

Country stores are able to sell whatever is rightly advertised in farm papers.

And The Farm Journal, with its nation-wide, one-million circulation is the biggest factor in the farm and village field, where more than half the American people live. Your message in The Farm Journal will give real co-operation—*and will sell your goods!*

The Farm Journal has demonstrated conclusively that a fair-play, cheerful, live-and-let-live, all-round farm family magazine can create in its readers the *receptive* mind—the mind that will accept advertised, trade-marked products.

And proved further that its readers *believe in* the advertising and *buy the goods advertised*. Seventy per cent of The Farm Journal's advertising is on Dealer-Sold goods—a very high percentage.

The Farm Journal, then, is the logical lever for moving your goods off country dealers' shelves.

Start cultivating this rich field. Put your first advertisement in the October issue.

Your advertising agency can show you how to use an advertising campaign in The Farm Journal to put more "pep" in your *sales* work and warm up jobbers and dealers.

October forms close finally September 5th. Rate $5 a line.

The Farm Journal
"Unlike Any Other Paper"
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

ADVERTISEMENT.

Name It——!

The wise man is particular about his drinks.

That is why you'll find careful men ordering their gin by name.

And the name *most* used by men who know *most* about gins is—El-Bart.

Name it yourself.

Specify El-Bart—the first English dry gin distilled in America.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for **years** in Baltimore, Maryland, according to **the** famous, original Sceats & Willis process **and** formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

ASSAILS PAPER MAKERS.

Printers' Leader Says Combination Threatens Peril to the Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—President Marsden G. Scott in opening the annual convention today of the International Typographical Union charged that manufacturers and middlemen in the white paper trade had entered into a combination which threatened to strangle some newspapers. Mr. Scott demanded that action should be taken to protect those affected.

"If the price of paper is not kept down," said Mr. Scott, "there will be a falling away in printed matter that will force on the unemployed list thousands of those engaged in the printing industry."

Continuing Mr. Scott said that a real and thorough investigation by the proper Governmental authorities was the only remedy for the situation.

Mr. Scott strongly urged arbitration in labor troubles, and said that the union was committed to the principle.

Through Mr. Scott the Executive Committee of the union presented today a proposed arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to cover a five-year period from May 1 next.

The committee recommended the adoption of the agreement.

Mother knows Resinol will heal it

She has been through it so many times before that she never hesitates now. When anyone in the family comes to her with a spot of eczema or an itching rash, she gets out the jar of Resinol Ointment and gives prompt relief. And a few applications seldom fail to clear away the irritation completely.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for burns, scalds, cuts and stubborn little sores. Sold by all druggists, for sample free, write to Dept. 41-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Use Resinol Soap for babies.*

CURRENT HISTORY
A Monthly Magazine.

A publication issued on the first of each month by THE NEW YORK TIMES; it contains 220 pages, illustrated with rotogravure etchings, also cartoons, maps, charts, diagrams.

A book of literary masterpieces and official records of the chief International Events of the preceding month [now The War].

IT PRESENTS a *wealth* of literature, also the important *documents, diplomatic papers* and *utterances*, besides essential *annals*, authentic *narratives* and representative and informed *opinion*.

WRITTEN BY the most renowned *authors, publicists, statesmen* and *diplomatists* of the PRINCIPAL NATIONS *of the* WORLD.

Impartial : Fair : Accurate.

Aug. issue on sale: All news stands

25 CENTS A COPY. $3.00 A YEAR
CURRENT HISTORY,
TIMES SQUARE . . . . NEW YORK

KING NOW RETRACTS MURDER CONFESSION

Says He Was to Get $3,000 and a Pardon if He Exonerated Stielow.

SEEKS NEW PROSECUTOR

Mrs. Humiston Will Ask Governor to Supplant Knickerbocker on the Ground of Prejudice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Irving King recanted the confession today in which he declared that he killed Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in West Shelby, a crime for which Charles F. Stielow has been awaiting execution in Sing Sing, and Nelson Green, Stielow's nephew, is serving a term of twenty years to life imprisonment in Auburn.

According to witnesses summoned by District Attorney Knickerbocker to hear King's new statement, the peddler said $3,000 was promised to him if he would say he had committed the crime. He was assured he asserted, that Governor Whitman had given a written promise to reprieve him within a year if he would assume the guilt.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, the New York lawyer who led the fight to save Stielow from execution because of her belief that he was innocent, arrived here shortly after it was announced that King had recanted. She and David A. White, Stielow's attorney of record, were not allowed to see King. They had only a brief telephone interview with District Attorney Knickerbocker.

Mrs. Humiston denied King's assertion that money and immunity were promised to him if he would confess the crime.

"My interest in the matter has been entirely humanitarian," she declared, "and King confessed voluntarily, not to me, but to Surrogate Larkin of Cattaraugas County, who questioned him in the jail."

"They took King out of a neutral county and brought him here for Detective George Newton to handle." Attorney White asserted. "I understand that King says in this alleged retraction that $3,000 was offered to him to confess the West Shelby murders. That I am sure is false."

Newton is the private detective of Buffalo who obtained Stielow's confession, and whose alleged use of the "third degree" has been attacked by the condemned man's defenders.

Mrs. Humiston and White announced tonight that they would appeal to the Attorney General to appoint Surrogate George Larkin of Cattaraugus as special prosecutor to handle for Orleans the cases against Charles F. Stielow and Erwin King.

"District Attorney Knickerbocker allowed the same influences to overcome King in seeking a retraction which he permitted to wring a false confession from Stielow," Mrs. Humiston said. "He is determined to convict Stielow again. He is too prejudiced now to handle the two cases with justice for Orleans County and the two men."

Mrs. Humiston was indignant because King was arraigned without her knowledge before Justice of the Peace Tucker this afternoon. He was discharged when District Attorney Knickerbocker withdrew the warrant. He was immediately held in $600 bail by County Judge Downs as a material witness for the hearing on Stielow's application for a new trial which will begin in Rochester on Aug. 23.

Two newspapermen saw King this afternoon. They asked him which was the true story—the Little Valley confession, implicating himself and O'Connell in the Phelps murders, or the recantation.

"That Little Valley story was a lie," King said. "I wish I had never seen that gang at Little Valley. I would be all right now."

King's original confession was made in the Little Valley jail a few days ago, after Mrs. Humiston had had him arrested on another charge. He told of getting drunk, meeting Clarence O'Connell, now an Auburn convict, and driving with O'Connell in a buggy to the Phelps farm. He said he hit Phelps over the head with a broom stick, and that O'Connell shot Miss Wolcott, Phelps's housekeeper, as she ran from the house, and then shot Phelps.

Before a committee of Orleans County citizens early this morning King said he made the confession for the sake of the alleged profit involved, and that he knew it could readily be proved false so that it would place him in no danger. He added that on March 21, 1915, when the double killing occurred, he stayed at the Hotel of Frank Montondo at Knowlesville, seven miles west of Albion. He said Frank Stevens, now a neighbor of the District Attorney, and Harry Horn of Knowlesville saw him there that night and the following morning.

STUNNED BY KING'S ACTION.

Champions of Stielow Deny Criticising State Officials.

Those persons in this city who went to the aid of Charles F. Stielow were nonplussed yesterday by the news that Irving King had recanted the confession which had been counted upon to free the condemned man. Misha Applebaum, founder and leader of the Humanitarian Cult, which had been prominent in the case, said last night:

"Statements that any one of us has criticised Governor Whitman, or intimated that politics entered into the affair, are false."

When told by a reporter that such statements had been made to him, Mr. Applebaum said:

"Then put it thus: I personally have not criticised any one for his action in the case and I am not responsible for what others may have said. My only criticism has been of Governor Whitman for the manner of his reception of us and for intimating we were 'irresponsible sentimentalists.'"

Previously Mr. Applebaum had issued this statement:

"King's confession to the murder is entirely satisfactory to the counsel, but as to the legal value of it or the reported retraction, that is a matter for the courts to decide, and I do not wish to presume to pre-judge Stielow's innocence or King's guilt. The Humanitarian Cult is fighting for a chance to show Stielow is innocent, but we are principally fighting against the barbaris third degree ssytem and capital punishment, the carrying out of which prevents the correction of error. If King's confession is not legal we would fight just as hard to free King as we are fighting for Stielow's freedom."

Stuart M. Kohn, attorney for the Mutual Welfare League, who has discussed freely developments in the case day by day, wouldn't talk for publication last night. He denied he had told reporters, as quoted in an afternoon newspapers, that "District Attorney Knickerbocker's actions were to be attributed altogether to politics."

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Grace Humiston and David White, Stielow's attorney of record, a meeting of the latter's defenders, which was to have been held in Kohn's office yesterday afternoon, was postponed.

Lew Fields Sued in Newark.

Lew Fields, the comedian, was a witness before Supreme Court Commissioner John A. Bernhard in the Prudential Building in Newark yesterday in an action brought by the United States Printing and Lithograph Company to recover about $1,000 alleged to be due from him for theatrical printing. The action is an old one, having been instituted in 1913 for matter supplied in connection with the production of "Take My Advice." Mr. Fields testified that he had had no other connection with that production than that of staging the play, for which he said he was paid a weekly salary of $100 for the sixteen or eighteen weeks it ran. The hearing will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, at 165 Broadway.

McLEAN WILLING TO QUIT.

Connecticut Senator Not Anxious to Retain His Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14.—Senator George P. McLean of Simsbury, junior Senator from Connecticut, who is serving his first full term in the Senate and has not run for an elective office since he was chosen Governor sixteen years ago, is not anxious to be renominated by the Republican State Convention to be held at New Haven on Sept. 6, according to a telegram received here today from Washington.

Senator McLean is quoted as saying: "I can only reiterate what I have said many times heretofore, that I wish the convention would nominate some one else."

Kinkead May Run for Congress.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County, who employed strenuous methods to end the strike of the Bayonne Standard Oil employes last Summer, may become the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. Many of his friends are urging him to enter the primary race. Representative Edward W. Gray will likely be the Republican candidate. Kinkead served three terms in Congress and was elected Sheriff during his last term. He resigned his seat to become Sheriff.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIVIDE ON WILSON

Mrs. Hopkins, Whose Progressive Spouse Is For Him, Takes the Other Side.

SEES BREAKERS AHEAD

Says Suffragists in the West Are Embittered by His Changing Attitude Toward Their Cause.

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, whose husband, as Chairman of the State Progressive State Committee of New Jersey, recently declared for President Wilson, yesterday made it known at the Newark headquarters of the New Jersey branch of the Congressional Committee for Woman Suffrage that she was not for Wilson.

Taking the President's letter to the Democratic Club at Denver for her text, Mrs. Hopkins volunteered the opinion that Mr. Wilson will soon find out that he has aroused "the bitterest opposition of the women voters of the West," and that they "will do their utmost to prevent his re-election."

This statement by the President was referred to in particular by Mrs. Hopkins:

"Those who believe in equal suffrage are divided into those who believe that each State should determine for itself when and in what direction to extend the suffrage, and those who believe that it should be immediately extended by action of the National Government by means of amendment to the Federal Constitution."

"Is it possible," Mrs. Hopkins commented, "that the President has forgotten that a Federal amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures before it becomes a part of the Constitution and is enacted into law? Suffrage for women cannot be immediately extended through a Federal amendment; it can only be hastened. All suffrage organizations are in accord as to the necessity for a Federal amendment. The only differences between them are as to the method to be used in obtaining the amendment. President Wilson has temporized too long; he will find that he has aroused the bitterest opposition among the women voters.

"During his term of office the President has given one excuse after another for refusing to consider Federal woman suffrage. To those who approached him on the subject of the Federal amendment he has said successively: (1) I am too busy with tariff and currency questions; (2) I cannot go beyond the Democratic platform; (3) I have a passion for local self-government; (4) my mind is open, it has changed very much—I will confer with the leaders of the Democratic Party; (5) the women can't deliver the vote; (6) I am opposed to national woman suffrage because of the negro problem; (7) women will not make suffrage the paramount issue in this campaign, it would not be intelligent; 8) I prefer the respect of women to their votes."

T. J. Scully Seeks Re-election.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Representative Thomas J. Scully of the Third District formally announced today that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, but will seek another term in Congress as the representative of his district.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Last Clearance Sales—*of the Season*

A *final opportunity* to procure ultra-smart Gowns---Dresses ---Wraps---Suits and Coats (many of which can be worn quite into the Autumn)

AT MERE FRACTIONS OF FORMER PRICES

Groups are small, sizes are incomplete—Early selection is advisable.

Summer Frocks—**Formerly to $65** } at $28
Dance Frocks—**Formerly to $125** }

Smart Street Dresses—**Formerly to $95** } at $32
Fashionable Afternoon Gowns—**Formerly to $125** }

Street & Afternoon Gowns—**Formerly to $135** } at $45
Handsome Evening Gowns—**Formerly to $145** }

Absolute Clearance of Summer Wraps
Formerly to $165 } $28 & $48

Final Disposal of Suits

High-Cost Silk & Cloth Suits—**Formerly to $250**—$35, 45
Suits---Of White Serge, Silk & Cloth—**Formerly to $75**—$18

$65 to $150 Motor & Street Coats - - at $35 & $55
Including very handsome imported and high-cost models.

Final Clearance of Summer Millinery - - at $3 & $7

NO C. O. D.'S—EXCHANGES—CREDITS—or APPROVALS

Models from
Georgette
Maria Guy
Louison

Maison Lewis
Caroline Reboux
Suzanne Talbot
Madame Vimont

Model from Caroline Reboux.

AN INVITATION

To the Visiting Milliners in New York

GIMBELS FRENCH SALONS

The first house in America to present original models for the season 1916-17 from the Great Artists of Europe.

Our Millinery Chief has just returned from the home of the world's greatest Modistes, and has successfully secured the most beautiful and authentic models in hats for the approaching season.

According to our established custom we extend the courtesy of an advance showing of some of our models for the benefit of the buyers from out of town.

Copies of New Paris Hats at $15 to $28

Made of the same imported materials found in the original models.

Gimbel Brothers
31st St.-Broadway-33rd St.

TIFFANY & CO.

PEARL NECKLACES

OF ALL SIZES

Old-Time Plantation Airs of Dixie

ALL the pathos, humor and happiness of the days "before the War" find melodious, *true* expression in Columbia Records of plantation airs.

These records present the folk-songs of the South with a sympathy of interpretation that brings out all the heart-appeal of the simple old melodies:

A 1915, 10 inch, 75c
OLD FOLKS AT HOME. Taylor Trio, 'Cello, Violin and Piano.
MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME. Taylor Trio, 'Cello, Violin and Piano.

A 5779, 12 inch, $1.50
CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINIA. Oscar Seagle, Baritone.
COME, WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING. Oscar Seagle, Baritone.

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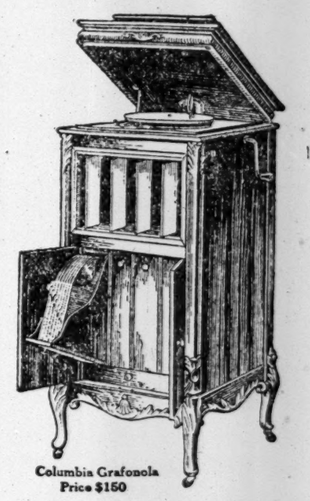

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FAVORITES FIND LITTLE OPPOSITION AS NEWPORT TENNIS BEGINS

FIRST ROUND PLACID IN NEWPORT TENNIS

Favorites Advance in Picturesque Invitation Tourney Without Difficulty.

McLOUGHLIN AN ABSENTEE

R. L. Murray Is Also Missing, and Doubt Exists Whether Either Will Enter Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Newport steered its course into the tennis limelight today when the Casino courts, the stage for so many memorable struggles of the past, were crowded with players for the second annual invitation tournament, the successor to the All-Comers event, which held sway here for more than thirty years.

The setting for this tournament has few, if any, rivals in the many tennis events of the country. Picturesque in every detail, the start today was made under most favorable conditions, with some of the strongest players of the country entered. There was no diminution in the interest, and the big gallery was rewarded with some sterling tennis, giving promise of keen battles which should come later, when the strength of the leading men has carried them through to compete against each other in the closing rounds.

All was serene during the first round. The favorites asserted their supremacy without being threatened seriously by those who aspire to their places. William M. Johnston and Richard Norris Williams, 2d, who are considered with deep regard when the national championship is under discussion, came through their matches without being extended. In the upper half of the draw Johnston vanquished D. Champlin at 6—2, 6—3, 6—4, while Williams, in the lower half, after defeating A. Baumgarten, A. A. Waters, whose ambition was far greater than his skill. The former Harvard collegian won at 6—1 , 6—2, 6—0.

McLoughlin and Murray Absent.

Two other prominent players, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Robert Lindley Murray, did not appear for their first round matches today. McLoughlin is in Chicago playing with Ward Dawson in the preliminary national doubles at the Onwentsia Club. The impression prevailed that the Comet would come if he met defeat in the first round of the doubles, and there is more than a suspicion that those in charge of the Newport invitation tournament wish him ill-luck in Chicago so that they may get him here. Murray is also entered for the event, but it is decidedly doubtful whether he will play. The Palo Alto star has been playing considerable tennis lately and his game has gone back rather than improved. Hence it is likely that Murray will not test his strength again until Southampton and the nationals.

Among those who entered today were Watson M. Washburn, who obtained his second-round bracket by reason of a default; Wallace Johnson of Philadelphia, Charles M. Bull, Jr., of New York; H. Mikami, Joseph J. Armstrong, and Nathaniel W. Niles in the upper half of the draw. In the lower half were Clarence J. Griffin, Leonard Beekman, Ichiya Kumagae, Walter Merrill Hall, and Roland Roberts.

Williams and Johnston caused a bit of anxiety by not appearing until late in the afternoon for their matches, but neither had a hard match. Williams's opponent, A. A. Waters, was stricken with stage fright when opposing the former singles champion, and in the first set he gained only six points, as against twenty-five for the Philadelphian. The one game that Waters won netted him four points, so that relative value of his play is easily determined.

Johnston Has Weak Opponent.

Johnston played in streaks. Sometimes he let himself out to the limit, and again he pulled his strokes, but always he had the contest against Champlin well in hand. The latter actually took the first two games of the encounter, and, perhaps, hope was rising within him that this was his day to stand in the forefront. Johnston, however, delivered a rude shock to this ambition by closing out six games for the first set, and, although in the latter two sets, Champlin obtained three games each, it was plain that he was not a contender in a serious sense.

One of the best contested matches of the day was between Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, runner-up to Johnston in the Longwood singles, and Fred C. Baggs of New York. Since his victory over Clarence J. Griffin at Boston, Armstrong is being taken a bit more seriously, but despite this accrued prestige Baggs was able to make it an interesting battle. Armstrong won in four sets at 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. The difficulty for Baggs was that he could not hold advantages early gained. In a number of games he was leading by a wide margin, only to fall off and have Armstrong come through to snatch the victory.

The two Japanese players, Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami, advanced by comparatively easy victories. The former defeated James S. O'Neall, Jr., in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3, a brilliant game being developed against the play of the former Columbia University athlete. Mikami won from S. W. Merrihew at 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Leonard Beekman and Walter Merrill Hall met with difficulty in vanquishing their opponents. The former had to command all his skill to score over E. T. Gross, a local player, five sets being necessary to decide the issue. Beekman won at 1—6, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6.

W. M. Hall Defeats Johns.

Hall's victory was at the expense of the California player, H. Van Dyke Johns, and he won in three sets at 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Johns is a player of considerable strength on occasions, and today he was playing so well that he threatened seriously to cause the first upset of the tournament by defeating Hall, tenth in the national ranking of last year. Each player possessed clever passing strokes, but the Californian was not by any means as steady as Hall, and this factor was of direct influence in deciding the match.

Dr. William Rosenbaum met with disaster in the opening round, and this came as near being a surprise as any match of the day. Harry S. Parker of the West Side Tennis Club took the measure of his fellow New Yorker in a four-set contest at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. Rosenbaum was disposed to be wild, and his erratic play proved vulnerable to the better-sustained efforts of Parker.

Aside from Johnston, the other two Californians to win were Roland Roberts, champion of San Francisco, and Clarence J. Griffin. The former defeated the Harvard player, William Rand, 3d, without a flicker of excitement, the score being 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. Roberts came to the fore court on every opportunity, and once there he was almost invincible.

The sturdy little Griffin, although the score of 6—3, 6—3, 6—3 would seem to indicate that he was harder pressed, was in command of the situation, his sharp placements causing defeat for Paul W. Gibbons.

The summaries:

SINGLES, First Round—Watson M. Washburn won from E. C. Ingram by default; R. N. Dana defeated F. E. Dixon, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; Wallace F. Johnson defeated Donald Lambert, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated T. Pearson, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; Fred C. Inman defeated V. H. Godfrey, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Richard Harte defeated Count Otto Salm, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; William M. Johnston defeated D. Champlin, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; George W. Wightman won from E. H. Hooker by default; Hachishiro Mikami defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Le Roy defeated J. S. Cushman, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6; Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Fred C. Baggs, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Francis T. Hunter defeated L. Taller, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Nathaniel W. Niles defeated H. Holmes, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Craig Biddle defeated Francis Roche, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated J. S. O'Neale, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; Lyle E. Mahan defeated Harold H. Whitman, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0; Harry S. Parker defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Harry C. Johnson defeated A. L. Hoskins, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Douglas S. Watters defeated H. A. Mackinney, 6—4, 6—2, 7—9, 6—4; John R. Pfaffman defeated Arthur Cragin, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1; Clarence J. Griffin defeated Paul W. Gibbons, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Leonard Beekman defeated E. T. Gross, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6; Roland Roberts defeated William Rand, 3d, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; Irving C. Wright defeated Walter L. Fate, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2; 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; Richard Norris Williams, 2d, defeated A. A. Walters, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0; George C. Caner defeated J. Harriman, Jr., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

DOUBLES PRELIMINARIES ON

Play Today at Lake Forest Nets—Byford vs. Church in Singles.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 14.—Pairings for the national doubles tennis preliminaries, which start here tomorrow to select a pair to meet Johnston and Griffin Aug. 28 at New York for the national team championship, were announced this evening. In the first round Salforde Stellwagen and Trafford Jayne, Minneapolis, Northwestern champions, meet Nat Emerson and Lew Hardy, Memphis, of the Southern section; Ward Dawson and Maurice McLoughlin, Los Angeles, Pacific Coast holders, meet A. J. Lindauer, Chicago, and Jack Cannon, Kansas City, Missouri Valley; George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., and Willis Davis, San Francisco, Eastern holders, draw a bye through the default of Conrad B. Doyle and George Breck of Washington, D. C., the Middle Atlantic holders; P. H. Wright and Baradaley Hogue, Dallas, Texas, Southwestern section champions, meet Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick, Chicago, Western champions.

Heath Byford of Chicago won the right to meet George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., here tomorrow in the challenge match for the men's singles Western title, by beating Jerry Weber, Chicago, in the final match, 6—1, 8—10, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Katherine Voorhees and Miss Miriam Steever, Chicago, won the women's doubles championship by defeating Miss Carrie B. Neely and Miss Dorothy Hifble, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

TENNIS CLUB WOMEN WIN.

Defeat Hamilton Grange Opponents on Latter's Courts.

Women players of the New York Lawn Tennis Club triumphed over the representatives of Hamilton Grange in a dual meet on the latter's courts yesterday, winning four out of seven matches. The summaries:

SINGLES—Miss Blanche Brine, New York L. T. C., defeated Miss M. Hazard, Hamilton Grange, 1—6, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner, Hamilton Grange, defeated Miss Catoma Winn, New York L. T. C., 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Bernard Stenz, Hamilton Grange, defeated Mrs. C. E. Huff, New York L. T. C., 6—0, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Lynch, New York L. T. C., defeated Miss I. Everett, Hamilton Grange, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Edith A. Bagg, Hamilton Grange, defeated Miss B. Brine and Miss Catoma Winn, New York L. T. C., 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; Miss Margaret Gowe and Mrs. C. E. Huff, New York L. T. C., defeated Mrs. B. E. Mead and Mrs. B. Stenz, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. P. Wilbourn and Catoma Winn, New York L. T. C., defeated Miss I. Everett and Miss Alida Hamilton, Hamilton Grange, 6—2, 6—3.

N. W. Swayne Wins Sullivan Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

MERRIEWOLD, N. Y., Aug. 14.—N. W. Swayne of Philadelphia won the tennis championship of Sullivan County by defeating W. Halsey Wood of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, winner of two legs on the F. B. Alexander Challenge Cup, in straight sets, at 9—7, 6—2, 6—2. Paired with R. D. Rockwood, Wood had revenge in the doubles, defeating Swayne and William J. Clarke in the semi-final and winning easily over Smith and Shriver in the final, at 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Bertha Sexton of Brooklyn won the women's singles and Mrs. J. E. Bailey of Brooklyn and Rockwood the mixed doubles.

Final Crescent Tennis Tourney.

Fifty-four members of the Crescent A. C. are entered in the final club tennis tournament of the season, which will start next Saturday on the Bay Ridge courts. There will be three classes, A, B and C.

MUNDY AND GWYER TIE.

Each Makes 80 in Qualifying Round of Bretton Woods Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 14.—The feature in the qualifying round of the annual Bretton Woods golf tournament today was the tying of R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, with L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, for medal honors at 80. Before a furious northwest gale consistent playing was impossible. It blew so hard that completing the course in bogey was considered a notable feat. Thomas J. Moran, Rhode Island Country, who won the Bretton Woods Cup last year, finished ninth with 46, 39—85. Mundy and Gwyer will fight it out in the first round of match play tomorrow. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, 43, 37—80. L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 40, 40—80; J. H. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, 40, 41—81; T. S. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, 41, 40—81; R. C. Cushman, Jr., Oakland, 41, 41—82; A. H. Goodale, Wollaston, 42, 41—83; Alexander H. Revell, Chicago Golf, 44, 40—84; Louis A. Hamilton, Garden City, 40, 44—84; Thomas J. Moran, Rhode Island Country, 46, 39—85; A. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, 44, 41—85; J. H. Snowden, Wee Burn, 44, 42—86; R. G. Croft, Oakmont, 45, 41—86; D. B. Fulton, Pittsfield, 42, 44—86; George W. Gardiner, Town and Country, 43, 44—87; A. K. Hampson, 46, 42—88.

CITY GOLF BEGINS AUG. 23.

Amateur Linksmen Tuning Up to Challenge Taft for Herald Cup.

The amateur golfers are practicing daily over the Van Cortlandt links in preparation for the annual city championship and in hopes of gaining possession of The Herald Cup, which is given to the winner for one year. The qualifying round will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 23, with the lowest thirty-two to qualify. The first round of match play will be played the afternoon of the qualifying day, with the semi-finals and final on Friday.

All matches will be at eighteen holes. The tournament is open only to bona fide residents of the city. The present holder of the cup is Roger B. Taft of the North Jersey Country Club, who defeated Paul Haber of the Scottish-American Golf Club last year with his last putt on the home green.

READY FOR BAYONNE RACES.

Regatta on Saturday Has Program of Thirteen Events.

Thirteen events are on the program for the Bayonne People's Regatta, which will take place at Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday afternoon. It is expected that some of the New York crews which took part in the races at Duluth last week will compete. The clubs which have entered for the races are as follows: First Bohemian Boat Club, German-American Rowing Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Hudson Boat Club, Atalanta Boat Club, Lone Star Boat Club, Union Boat Club, Nonpareil Boat Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York A. C., Nassau Boat Club, Waverly Boat Club, the Nautilus Boat Club, Ravenswood Boat Club, New Rochelle Boat Club, and Palisade Boat Club.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

500 WATCH YANKS DEFEAT ATHLETICS

Diminutive Proportions of the Crowd Almost a Record—Cullop Damaged by Grounder.

The Yankees gave the Philadelphia Athletics a rude shock yesterday. They beat them by a score of 4 to 3. As proving that the interest in baseball is not up at fever heat, less than 500 people saw the melée. It has been several seasons since such a small gathering treked up to the Coogan Flats to view a contest.

Not the least interesting thing about the game was the spectacle of such a rare old artist as Larry Lajoie beating out a bunt. For a man of Larry's age and experience, he can surely travel. In the sixth inning, Lajoie was the first batsman to face Cullop, and he laced down a grasser to third base. Although young Angel Aragon made a quick pick up and toss, the rare old veteran outgalloped the throw and was safe.

Hard luck is still pursuing Nick Cullop. In the fifth inning Haley hammered a grounder to the infield and the ball hit Nick on the left kneecap so hard that he collapsed on the spot. It was some time before Cullop was able to resume his pitching duty, and he limped so badly that he weakened in the sixth and was relieved by Ray Fisher, the Vermont schoolmaster.

The only place in the spacious grandstand at the Brush stadium that was crowded was the chair occupied by Cupid Black, the Captain of the Yale football team. If Cupid plays football next Fall in proportion to his looks and size, there is some excitement ahead for both Harvard and Princeton.

The Yankees did all the run-shopping early and got it out of the way in the first inning. Nabors, the tall, lanky Mackian pitcher, who looks much like Connie Mack himself, got a warm reception in the first frame from the Yanks. Le Magee beat out a tap to the infield, and went to third when Dugley high doubled to left. Peckinpaugh beat out a hit to second and Magee counted. Pipp beat a hit to second and High floated over the plate. Aragon grassed over to Witt, who made a beautiful fumble, and Peck scored, Pipp going to third.

Pipp and his little Cuban then unraveled a double steal and Pipp scored. Up to this time, no one had been put out. Gedeon filed to Witt, while Miller was tossed out at first and Nunamaker was thrown out by Haley.

The first run for the Mackmen trickled over in the second inning when, with one out, McInnis famed a double to left and McElwee fanned. Pick poked a neat little tap to centre, McInnis scoring.

In the fifth, the game was held up for some time while Doctors Donovan, Germany Schaefer, Tom Duggan, Bill Evans and Silk O'Loughlin held a clinic on the lawn and investigated the injury to Cullop until all hands were assured that no bones were broken. Nabors then fanned and Witt was hurled out at first by Gedeon. Along came Jimmy Walsh with a rousing old two-bagger and scored Haley.

The Athletics almost caught up with the Yanks in the sixth, and Cullop was derricked just in time to save the day. Lajoie then sprang the surprise of the matinée by beating out a hit to third and the ball was forced at second by McInnis. After McElwee had fanned, McInnis went to second on Cullop's wild pitch. Pick again came through with a timely rap through second and scored McInnis.

After Haley singled and placed Pick on second, Cullop was taken out and Ray Fisher proceeded to pitch. Fisher halted the Athletic uprising right on the spot and fanned Nabors for the final out.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	2	1	1	4	0	Witt,ss	4	0	0	4	1
High,lf	4	1	2	0	0	Walsh,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Peck'gh,ss	3	1	1	0	2	Strunk,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	0	12	2	Lajoie,2b	4	0	2	0	2
Aragon,2b	3	0	0	2	3	McInnis,1b	4	2	1	10	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	3	McElwee,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Miller,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Pick,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Nu'maker,c	3	0	0	8	2	Haley,c	4	1	2	4	3
Cullop,p	2	0	0	1	1	Nabors,p	3	0	0	0	1
Fisher,p	1	0	0	0	2	aLawry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	5	27	17	Total	35	3	9	24	12

a-Batted for Nabors in the ninth inning.

Errors—Witt, Lajoie, (2,) Pick, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—High, McInnis, Walsh. Stolen bases—Aragon, Pipp, (2.) Sacrifice hits—McElwee, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Lajoie, Witt and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 8 hits and 3 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Fisher, 4 hit and no runs in three and one-third innings; off Nabors, 2 runs. Struck out—By Nabors, 3; by Cullop, 4; by Fisher, 4. Wild pitch—Cullop. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SENATORS TRIP LEADERS.

Morgan's Double Scores Two Men and Defeats Red Sox by 2 to 1.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—Washington won from the league-leading Red Sox by 2 to 1 today when in the seventh inning Carl Mays passed two men and Morgan doubled, scoring both. Boston had a chance to tie the score in the eighth when Hooper ran from first to second base when Barry sent a long fly to left field and was unable to return after the ball was caught. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	2	5	Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	3
Milan,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Barry,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Roce,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Hoblitzell,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Shanks,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Cady,c	3	0	0	7	1
Jamieson,lf	4	0	0	2	1	Agnew,c	0	0	0	0	0
Henry,c	4	0	1	7	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
McBride,ss	3	1	0	0	1	Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Gallia,p	2	0	0	0	2	Scott,ss	3	0	1	0	6
Boehling,p	0	0	0	0	2	Thomas,c	1	1	0	2	0
aMoeller	0	1	0	0	0	Gainer,1b	1	0	0	2	0
						Mays,p	2	0	0	1	3
						Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
						cFoster	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	27	12	Total	31	1	6	27	15

a-Batted for Gallia in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Mays in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Leonard in the ninth inning.

Error—McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Shanks, Morgan. Lewis. Stolen bases—Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Barry. Double play—Jamieson, Morgan, and Shanks. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; off Boehling, 1; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 2 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Boehling, 4 hits and no runs in three innings; off Mays, 6 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Leonard, no hits and no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 5; by Boehling, 2; by Mays, 2. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Eastern League.

Portland, 8; Bridgeport, 3.
Worcester, 7; New London, 3.
Springfield, 5; Lawrence, 0.
New Haven, 2; Lynn, 1.
Lowell, 3; Hartford, 0.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 3.
Utica, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Binghamton, 1; Albany, 0.
Elmira, 6; Harrisburg, 5.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 4.
Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 1.
(First game.)
Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 2.
(Second game.)
Chattanooga, 1; Birhingham, 0.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
(Second game.)
Mobile, 2; Memphis, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 2; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 0.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 4.
(Second game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	62	45	.579
Cleveland	62	48	.564
Chicago	62	49	.559
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Detroit	60	53	.531
New York	56	52	.519
Washington	52	55	.486
Philadelphia	22	82	.212

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	63	37	.630
Boston	58	40	.592
Philadelphia	60	42	.588
New York	52	49	.515
Pittsburgh	44	55	.444
Chicago	46	60	.434
St. Louis	47	62	.431
Cincinnati	43	68	.387

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

TIGERS FALTER IN NINTH.

Indians Break Tie in Last Inning, Although Outhit Two to One.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Cleveland today defeated Detroit 3 to 2 in the ninth inning, although outbatted two to one. Sensational fielding by Smith was a feature of the game. Batting rallies accounted for all of the early runs. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	2	2	0	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Chapman,3b	2	2	0	1	1	Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	3	1	1
Smith,rf	3	1	1	4	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Wambsg'ss,ss	3	0	1	3	3	Crawford,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Turner,2b	3	0	0	2	2	Burns,1b	4	1	0	16	0
Bagby,p	3	0	0	0	3	Young,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Howard,1b	3	0	0	9	1	Whitted,3b	4	1	1	1	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	3	0	McKee,c	4	1	1	1	1
Fagby,p	3	0	0	1	3	Dubuc,p	3	0	2	0	0
Total	27	3	4	27	12	Total	34	2	8	25	18

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Howard, Vitt, Cobb, McKee.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Graney, (2,) Smith, Cobb. Three-base hit—McKee. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double plays—Wambsgans and Howard, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; off Dubuc, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 8 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Dubuc, 4 hits, 2 runs in eight and one-third innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 2; by Dubuc, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

REDS WIN WHEN CUBS ERR.

Matties Defeat Chicago, 6 to 3, Mostly on Wortman's Misplays.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Wortman's errors were decidedly costly for Chicago today and helped Cincinnati to victory by 6 to 3. Toney and McConnell each had one bad inning. Griffith's home run with a man on bases was the principal batting feat of the day. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	2	2	0	2	Zeider,lf	4	1	2	1	1
Roush,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Flack,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Griffith,rf	3	2	1	4	1	Mann,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	10	2	Saier,1b	4	0	1	10	2
Wingo,c	3	0	2	3	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Neale,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Elliott,c	4	0	1	4	2
Louden,2b	3	0	0	3	5	Knabe,2b	4	1	1	1	2
Emmer,ss	3	0	0	2	3	Wortman,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Toney,p	3	1	0	0	0	McConnell,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	6	9	27	13	aMollwitz	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	34	3	9	24	16

a-Batted for McConnell in seventh inning.

Errors—Emmer, (2,) Saier, Wortman, (3.)

Cincinnati	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—6	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Groh, Mollwitz. Three-base hit—Roush. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Griffith, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Wingo. Double plays—Griffith and Louden; Louden, Emmer, and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 1; off Toney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off McConnell, 8 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings; off Packard, 1 hit and no runs in 2 innings; off Toney, 9 hits and no runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By McConnell, 1; by Packard, 1; by Toney, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

Pirates Recall Ten Players.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 14.—Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, announced today the purchase of Pitcher Jack Scott from Macon, South Atlantic League, and the release of Pitcher Paul Carpenter to the Charlotte Club of the same league. The Pirates have recalled Outfielder Altenburg, Catcher Blackwell, Infielder Cleveland and Pitcher Douglas from Wheeling; Pitcher Hill and Infielders McCauley and Siglin from Rochester. Infielder Madden from Syracuse, Infielder Smith from Toronto, and Catcher William Wagner from Terre Haute, Central League.

Strikes Out Twenty-five Batters.

MARIENETTE, Wis., Aug. 14.—What is believed to be a record in baseball was made yesterday when Pitcher Ewick of the Crivitz baseball team in an eleven-inning game with Marienette struck out twenty-five men. Crivitz won, 2 to 1.

Tigers Get Vancouver Player.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—The Vancouver club of the Northwestern Baseball League has sold Jack Calvo, the Cuban outfielder, to the Detroit Americans. Calvo will finish the present season with San Francisco and report to Detroit in the Spring.

GIANTS, WEAK WITH BATS, YIELD TWICE

Muddled Fielding Another Factor in Their Double Downfall at Hands of Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The fielding of the Giants today was muddled, especially in the second game; their base running was bad on occasions; their pitching was not effective in either game, and their batting was of the thinnest texture in the first and uncertain in the second. They were beaten twice by the Phillies, first by 8 to 0 and then by 7 to 4.

The New Yorkers suffered in the first game from a famine of base hits. Face to face with the superb pitching of Alexander, their batting contracted to such an extent that they made only four hits, and only twenty-nine of them faced the peerless Grover. The young master never was better, and the attack of the Giants was an aching void. Herzog made the only clean hit off Alexander. The other three by Herzog, Kauff, and Hunter were scratches.

Benton was hit profusely in the first game, but not to the extent of eight runs. He had ragged support, though perfect support would not have saved him. The Giants batted as busily as the Phillies in the second, but the Phillies excelled in delivering hits when they needed hits, and far outdid the Giants in fielding. Rixey was no better than Anderson as a pitcher, but the one had first-class support and the other had no support.

A single by Niehoff, a double by Byrne, a triple by Whitted and a pass to Cravath sent the Phillies away with three runs in the first game, and the battle was practically over. However, they had to play nine innings to conform to the law and their tally list grew and grew.

A base hit by Alexander, a poor throw home by Herzog, and a two-base hit by Paskert were imbroiled in a home tally in the fourth. Cravath was passed in the seventh, Whitted singled, Herzog missed a throw at third, and Bancroft sent a two-bagger across the green pasture. This registered two more runs.

The eighth yielded another two runs. Niehoff rammed a spiteful two-bagger to the right field wall, and Cravath bounced a more spiteful home run over the same wall. All afternoon the burly Phillies were splashing hits off that convenient stockade.

George Burns tried something new at the outset of the second game. He doubled and endeavored to go to third on a short fly from Doyle to Whitted. George arrived in due time, but the ball had grown old waiting for him. Kauff put the ball in the centre field seats in the second inning, seeing which the Phillies decided it was time to make a few runs.

Anderson was hammered riotously in the second, but not until a battery error had opened the way to four of the five runs amassed by the Quakers in that inning. Cravath singled, Whitted filed to Kauff, Luderus walked and Bancroft doubled and sent in one run. Anderson threw out Luderus at the plate, and there were two strikes on Rixey when he swung at one which Kocher missed. Two runs speeded through on the passed ball, and hits by Paskert and Niehoff added two.

Rixey pitched poorly in the last three innings. He couldn't keep his opponents off the bases. In the seventh only were the needed hits produced. Herzog, Merkle, Fletcher, and Kocher promoted a three-run rally then. Merkle with a pass and the others with hits.

Two passes and a single by Herzog filled the bases in the eighth with two out, and Merkle took a cut at the first pitched ball. He filed to Paskert, who made a clever running catch. Schupp pitched in the seventh for New York. He had but little time to warm up, and the Phillies made two runs in short order.

The Giants announce the recall of five players turned over to the minor leagues last Spring. They are Jim Thorpe, who is with Milwaukee; Merwin Jacobson, the outfielder, with Rochester; Joe Shepner, third baseman, with Albany; Jose Rodriguez, infielder, with New London, and George Sandberg, a young catcher, with Albany. The score:

FIRST GAME.

| PHILADELPHIA. (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | NEW YORK. (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |

KEENE'S KATENKA WINS KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STAKES WON BY KATENKA

Consistent Filly Beats Storm Nymph by a Length and a Half in Day's Feature.

HANK O'DAY IS A WINNER

"Baseball Horse" Takes the Mile Handicap — Bonnie Laddie First in Steeplechase.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Old Kentucky, where it is said the blue travels from the grass into the veins of the grazing thoroughbreds, held the centre of the stage today at the Saratoga race track, the feature being the Kentucky Stakes, a selling race for two-year-old fillies, with $1,500 added by the association. Katenka, J. O. Keene's filly, scored what has come to be known as her weekly victory when she raced home a length and a half ahead of Storm Nymph, with the favorite, Marie Odile, relegated to third place.

Katenka won last Tuesday and the first Tuesday of the meeting, and her victory today was, therefore, a trifle premature, but it was appreciated none the less by the wise ones who had backed her at 5 to 1. Marie Odile set the pace and held it for five furlongs, but she falled in the last eighth, and the winner came on with an impressive show of speed to take the lead and win by a length and a half.

The scratchman's pencil wrought havoc with the first event, which was a five-and-a-half-furlong dash for two-year-olds which have not won $500. Samuel Ross's Ultimatum was an out-and-out favorite at 3 to 5, with no price on him to place and show. After Sedan had galloped in the lead for five furlongs, the favorite came up on the outside in the last eighth and captured the race by a length and a half. The first choice followed Sedan in second place, until Troxler, who had the mount on the winner, was ready to make his ride. The jockey then sent Ultimatum up and he just breezed past the other contenders to win in easy style.

Bonnie Laddie Takes Chase.

Only three started in the jumping race, a handicap for three-year-olds which have not won this year. Faker was the only one scratched. Bonnie Laddie, from the stable of William R. Spurgeon, which was the public choice, was the winner, with five lengths to spare. He easily outpointed Skibbereen and Emerald Isle II., the other two contestants. The winner was third until within three jumps of home. Then he asserted himself and easily took the lead from the other two contestants. Emerald Isle made the early pace until Skibbereen came up to challenge him. The latter led for a while until the winner was pushed forward by Williams, and once in the lead he never relinquished the position.

A mile handicap for three-year-olds and upward, which have not won $1,750 in 1916, marked the first appearance here of R. J. Mackenzie's stable, which has been in Kentucky. Leo Skolny bore the Mackenzie colors, but the old campaigner was not able to finish better than sixth. The public's choice, Hank O'Day, which has now become known as the "baseball horse," was an easy winner. In the final run for home the victor outdistanced the imported Chiclet from the stable of L. Wood in the last quarter. The favorite had a hard tussle with Murphy in the last quarter and forced the latter into submission. Then Chiclet again appeared on the scene and for a minute looked like a winner. The favorite, however, got safely away as they came toward the judges' stand to win in impressive style.

Kens Escapes From Maiden Class.

A consolation race for maiden three-year-olds over a five and a half furlong route brought out a large field of horses which have not won races. The winner proved to be Gifford A. Cochran's Kens, which registered a comparatively easy victory with five lengths to spare.

The son of Ultimus never for a moment left the issue in doubt, as none but himself figured as leader at any time. He shot away early in the race and led his field by varying lengths throughout. In the stretch, McCahey, who rode the victor, had no trouble in racing him away from the remainder of the field and he won practically under wraps. There was more of a tussle for the place, Burglar and Politician fighting it out in the stretch, the former gelding, from the stable of J. T. McDonald, winning out.

After winning the sixth race, a selling affair, Cliff Field, bearing the colors of L. J. Carey, entered for $1,200, was bid up by I. M. Hedrick to $1,600 and was bought in. The winner showed a clean pair of heels to a field of eight three-year-olds to flash past the judges' stand with five lengths to spare.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $500, purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Ultimatum, S. Ross's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Ultimus-Speedmast, 3 to 5, out. (R. Troxler) 1
Bally, J. Butler's br. c., 110, 4½ to 1, 9 to 10, 1 to 3. (H. Shilling) 2
Sedan, J. S. Ward's b. c., 110, 3½ to 1, 4 to 5. (F. Murphy) 3
Intriguer, Lord Bryon, Riposta, Three Cheers, and Scarpia II., (imp.,) also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards which have not won in 1916, with $400 added; about two miles. Time—4:26 2-5.

Bonny Laddie, W. P. Spurgeon's b. g., 5 years, 155 pounds, by Dorante-Maid of The Order, 12 to 20. (F. Williams) 1
Skibbereen, L. Wood's br. g., 6, 142, 8 to 2, out. (V. Powers) 2
Emerald Isle II., (imp.,) Glen Riddle Farms' blk. m., 5, 132, 15 to 1, 2 to 1, out. (J. Ryan) 3
Faker, scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky, of $1,500, selling, for fillies, two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Katinka, J. O. Keene's b. f., 104 pounds, by Contestor-Hide and Seek, 5 to 1, even, 1 to 3, (L. Lyke) 1
Storm Nymph, (imp.,) Kentucky Stable's b. f., 99, 30 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1. (H. Phillips) 2
Marsie Odile, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 114, 3 to 4, 1 to 5, out. (J. McCahey) 3
Solveig, Odds and Ends, Running Shot, and Chatterbox also ran. Whitney Belle scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,750 in 1916, handicap, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.

Hank O'Day, J. W. Schorr's br. g., 4 years, 119 pounds, by Peep O'Day-Eric Belle, 2¼ ot 1, even, 1 to 2, (G. Garner) 1
Chiclet, (imp.,) L. Wood's b. c., 4, 110, 16 to 5, 3 to 5, 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 2
Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 3, 97, 20 to 1, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, (L. Lyke) 3
Poloma, (imp.,) Galner, Leo Skolny, Grumpy, Ida Claire, and Murphy also ran. Sharpshooter, J. J. Murdock, Wooden Shoes, Lady Hillington, Ima Frank, and Delancey scratched.

FIFTH RACE—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Kens, G. A. Cochran's ch. c., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Ultimus-Olevia, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, 2 to 5, (J. McCahey) 1
Burglar, J. T. McDonald's b. g., 3, 112, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, (R. Troxler) 2
Politician, G. L. Goodacre's ch. g., 3, 112, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, 7 to 1, (L. McAtee) 3
Shooting Star, Meditation, Ojala, Alberta True, Venture, Resistible, Keziah, Woodfair, Inbred, and Our John also ran. Qui Vive, High Chair, Polly Connelly, Bar Frost, and Gibraltar scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling, with $600 added; one mile and one furlong. Time—1:55.

Cliff Field, L. J. Carey's b. h., 5 years, 104 pounds, by Clifford-Richard, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, 1 to 4. (J. McTaggart) 1
G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 112, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (J. Butwell) 2
Nephthys, Mrs. J. Shilling's ch. f., 4, 110, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (H. Shilling) 3
Star Gaze, Republican, Bobs Olga, Stalwart Helen, and Brave also ran. Goldcrest Boy, Ninety Simplex, and Transit scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Gloomy Gus, 109 pounds; Idolita, 107; Penrod, 110; Old Miss, 100; Riverdale, 110; Nashville, 117; King Baggot, 112; Sanscrit, (imp.,) 107, Yellowstone, 110; Passing Fancy, 117; Stalwart Van, 104; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 102, and Hanobals, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, for maidens; about two miles. J. R. Johnson, 152 pounds; Herfmana, 150, and First Out, (imp.,) 152.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap; six furlongs. Fan Maid, 116 pounds; Flittergold, 132; Sir John Johnson, 126; Royalist, 115; Filigree, 113; Hanson, 126; Checks, 112; Feminist, 114; Hauberk, 120; Gnat, 119; Conning Tower, 127, and J. J. Hunter, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, The Saranac Handicap; one mile. Jacoba, 112 pounds; Daddy's Choice, 103; Celandria, 107; Indian Chant, 108; Dodge, 125; Kathleen, 112; Gillies, 116; Spur, 127; Delancey, 104, and Tea Caddy, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies and geldings, maidens; five furlongs. Black Eagle, (imp.,) 109 pounds; Farimond, (imp.,) 109; Golden Fox, (imp.,) 112; Crepuscule, (imp.,) Kittenish, (imp.,) Wingold, Cachet, Scylla, and Rose Finn, each 109; Acabado, 112; First Ballot, Arrow, and Mary Powell, each 109; Lottery, 112; Hussy, Golden Rod, and Pantam Bala, each 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, optional, claiming handicap; one mile. Corsican, 108 pounds; Sir William Johnson, 109; Blue Thistle, 119; Sam McMeekin, 116; Sky Pilot, 99; Holiday, 107; Ting-a-Ling, 97; Dervish, 110; Jesse, Jr., 100, and Goldcrest Boy, 110.

Weather clear; track fast.

YEARLING SOLD FOR $1,600.

Zeus-Black Swan Youngster Brings Top Price of Sale at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Ten yearlings of the Adelbert Stud were sold in the paddock this afternoon before the races started. They were mostly the first offspring of Zeus and by young mares. Top price of $1,600 was paid by S. L. Parsons for a youngster by Zeus-Black Swan. W. R. Coe paid $1,400 for a chestnut daughter of Jack Atkin-St. Ursula. Sales and purchasers follow:

B. f., by Zeus-Diplomacy, to R. Quinn.. $450
Br. f., by Toddington-Emma Towner, to H. Tabor 150
Br. f., by Zeus-Lidia B., to R. J. McCormacy 150
B. f., by Zeus-Bonita, to H. J. Brown... 100
Ch. f., by Zeus-Allons, to H. J. Brown.. 200
B. f., by Zeus-Olivia Melkle, to Beverwyck Stable 450
B. f., by Zeus-Reona S., to H. J. Brown. 200
Ch. f., by Jack Atkin-St. Ursula, to W. R. Coe 1,400
Br. c., by Zeus-Black Swan, to S. L. Parsons 1,600
Br. f., by Zeus-Ravensroost, to H. J. Brown 375

WAR A HELP TO BREEDERS.

Market for Horses Has Fostered Raising of American Thoroughbreds.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Congressman Jouett Shouse of Kansas, who is here at the race meeting, was formerly the editor and proprietor of The Kentucky Farmer and Breeder, published at Lexington, and for many years was actively engaged in promoting the thoroughbred interests of Kentucky. Although Mr. Shouse represents a district in Kansas where there is one automobile to every six of the population, he is still loyal to the horse.

"I am glad to see Saratoga thronged as it was formerly," said the Congressman the other day to THE TIMES correspondent, "and the Jockey Club is only reaping the reward it so richly deserves for the courage it displayed in keeping the breeding and racing interests alive. In Kansas we have the heavy draught type of animal at its best. He belongs to the farm, and does his work well. When we want to go anywhere we use an automobile, but I know what the thoroughbred means to the country at large, and particularly to communities in which horse breeding is an economic asset.

"It must gladden the heart of every man who is fond of a good horse to see these tests of speed and courage continue. Without them a selective type would be impossible and our breeding would have no objective. During a recent tour through my district I was forcibly reminded of a movement which had its inception in Kentucky in 1898 when a breeders' organization was formed to purchase all undesirable or barren thoroughbred mares at the various auction sales and resell them without name and pedigree. When I saw the sorry nondescripts which were being picked up by the agents of foreign Governments, I could not help thinking how much superior thoroughbred outcasts were to the riff-raff which had neither breeding nor individuality to commend them. The European war has been a great benefit to the horse-breeding industry in the United States, as it has taken a lot of worthless material.

"What we now need is a little intelligence and initiative to remedy the mistake of former generations, and it should be easy with the Jockey Club and the Kentucky State Racing Commission blazing the way. In 1905, when the breeders' organization considered its work as accomplished, Hon. Johnson N. Camden, Colonel E. M. Clay, O. H. Chenault, George H. Whitney, and myself took the funds then on hand and formed the Kentucky Breeding Bureau. We modeled our organization along the same lines as the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club, and had as our object the improvement of the general purpose type of horse in the outlying districts of the State.

"Central Kentucky already had an abundance of good blood, and we placed fifty thoroughbred sires in regions where nothing had been done in the way of breeding along approved lines. My record as Secretary attests the benefit of the plan, and only recently, when in Lexington, the Wilson brothers, who shipped most of the horses for us, told me that in purchasing remounts for the foreign market they had obtained the best specimens in the region in which we had placed these horses of pure blood. I recall that some of the bureau sires were mated with as many as 125 mares, and the good work is still going on, I am glad to say.

"Kentucky is essentially a horse-breeding State," said Mr. Shouse in conclusion, "and we naturally look for progress there. But in the same class may be placed Tennessee, Missouri, Montana, New York, and Virginia, and it is from them that we must look for the greatest development."

Westchester Horse Show Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Arrangements have been begun for the annual Westchester County Horse Show which will be held at Gedney Farms from Sept. 20 to 24. Secretary Blitz stated today that the show promises to be the biggest that has been held in Westchester County in many years. A new stable with eighty large box stalls has been erected.

Coffey and Mohr Box Tonight.

Jimmy Coffey, the Mohawk Indian, and Walter Mohr, the Brooklyn welterweight, will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C. of Rockaway this evening. This bout means much to both boxers, as it is said that a popular victory for either boxer will put him in line for a match with Jack Britton, the Chicago boxer, now generally recognized as the welterweight champion. The usual preliminary bouts will precede the Coffey-Mohr affair.

Tourney on New Wyantenuck Links

The Wyantenuck Country Club of Great Barrington, Mass., will hold an invitation golf tournament, beginning tomorrow, and ending on Saturday. This is the first tournament to be played over the new course, which is 6,000 yards in length with a fine variety of holes. The last nine holes are laid out along the Green River, which forms a natural water hazard at more than one inconvenient spot. The course will be open to visitors today and tomorrow.

FAVORITES BEATEN AT COLUMBUS TRACK

Russell Boy Loses to Lelia Patchen in First Six-Heat Race of Grand Circuit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Two first choices, Russell Boy and the Lark, were distanced in second heats of their races today at the opening of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting. The other favorite, Derby Custer, won his event in straight heats.

Russell Boy was slightly favored over Judge Ormonde for the 2:05 pace, but the winner was Lelia Patchen of the Snow stable.

In the first heat Russell Boy made a fatal break turning into the stretch in the second mile and was outside the flag when it fell. Judge Ormonde won this heat and the next, but was unable to stand Lelia Patchen's rush in the fourth mile, the time being 2:04¼, the best of the race, which is the first six-heat event of this Grand Circuit season. Snow's mare won the next two heats as she pleased.

Straight Sail, the four-year-old mare owned by J. C. Small of Cincinnati, came on the Grand Circuit today for the first time and was always in front in the three heats of her 2:18 trot.

The summaries:

2:05 CLASS, PACING—Purse, $1,000.

Lelia Patchen, blk. m., by Dan's Brother, (Snow)	5	3	2	1 1 1
Judge Ormonde, blk. h., by Ormonde, (Valentine)	6	1	1	2 3 2
R. H. Brett, b. g., (Grady)	2	2	2	3 ro
Prea Russell, b. g., (Hersey)	3	4	4	3 dis
Potrero Boy, blk. g., (Daniels)..	4	5	5	ro
Russell Boy, b. s., (Edman)	1	dis		
Time—2:05¼, 2:05¾, 2:00¾, 2:04¾, 2:07½, 2:06¼.				

2:18 CLASS, TROTTING.—Purse, $1,000.

Straight Sail, b. m., by Mainsheet, (Swearingen)	1	1	1
Coastess Mobel, b. m., (Cox)	2	2	2
Aulsbrook, br. h., (Valentine)	7	7	9
Roya McKinney, blk. m., (Murphy) ..	8	3	3
The Amazing Lady, b. m., (Erskine)	3	5	7
Sandy, so. g., (Donahue)	4	4	4
Kerrigan, Bright, (McDonal)	5	6	5
The Lark, b. m., (Durfee)	5	6	5
Aura Belle, ch. m., (Van Aatta)	9	dis	
Time—2:09¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¼.			

2:15 CLASS, PACING.—Purse, $1,000.

Derby Custer, ch. g., by Ed Custer, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Wampatuck, br. s., (McDonald)	3	2	4
Contention B., b. g., (Durfee)	2	4	5
Willis Woodland, b. h., (Hersey)	4	3	3
Jimmy E., blk. g., (Valentine)	5	5	4
Time—2:10¼, 2:09¾, 2:09¼.			

SPORTSMEN IN WAR'S TOLL.

Poloists, Oarsmen, and Football Players Among Britain's Sacrifices.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The latest casualty list contains the names of several more prominent British sportsmen who have fallen in action in the fighting on the western front. A well-known polo player and a keen man to hounds, Lieut. Col. Harold Brassey, has been killed. Colonel Brassey was in the front rank of polo players, his dashing work and powerful hitting enabling the Blues to win the Inter-Regimental Cup at Hurlingham in 1910 and again in 1912. In 1911 he was on the famous Royal Horse Guards team which gained a notable victory over the Old Stonians in the Ranlagh Open Cup final.

Lieutenant D'Arcy J. J. Hartley, killed in action, won the long jump for Oxford University at Queen's Club in 1911, covering 21 feet 5 inches, and was also on the university team which opposed Harvard. Another athlete killed is Captain W. Thornton Wetenhall. In 1910 he won the quarter mile in the interversity sports and hung up fresh records for the 100 and 440-yard races while at the City of London School. Lieutenant J. Whittet, shot dead while gallantly leading his men to attack Trones Wood, rowed for Radley College at the Henley regatta in 1911.

A crack polo player and a successful rider in point-to-point races and army steeplechases has been lost in Lieut. Col. O. S. Flower, who was also a regular follower of the North Cotswold and Warwickshire hounds. Lieut. Col. A. E. FitzGerald, who died of wounds, was the son of the famous Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the late R. A. FitzGerald, who captained the team of Gentlemen of England which toured Canada in 1873. Lieutenant Walton R. Wilson, who has made the big sacrifice, shot for his school at Bisley and represented Cambridge on several occasions. He also assisted in winning the 100 Up Cup for Kent. Lieutenant E. Milroy of the Black Watch is reported as missing. He captained the last Scottish fifteen in the international Rugby games, and is the nineteenth Scottish Rugby Captain reported killed or missing. Captain J. A. Ritson, who rowed in the winning Cambridge eight against Oxford in 1914, has been killed.

PENN GETS TRACK STARS.

Coach Robertson Garners All-Around Athletes for Red and Blue.

Lawson Robertson has been doing some active recruiting since he received the appointment as coach of the University of Pennsylvania track and field team. He has followed the example of the late Mike Murphy in looking around for available material at the different track meets and already has a record of twenty-seven of these meets visited during the Summer.

In a letter sent to Franklin Field the other day, Robertson gave some idea of the new stars that may be expected to matriculate at Pennsylvania. Not all of these are simply track athletes, the track coach having explored other fields from which he has garnered likely candidates for football, baseball, and basket ball teams.

Four track stars are coming from Washington, D. C., and all of these can be used to advantage in other branches of sport. All these boys are graduates of the Western High School. They are Raymond Peck, equally at home on the gridiron and basket ball court and who has made a name for himself as a baseball pitcher; John Welchell, who, in addition to being a good broad jumper, is a basket ball player; George Stewart, a speedy man on the track and a good football player, and Richard Sargent, an all-around athlete.

Brooke Brewer, the sprinter who caused a sensation by defeating Howard Drew last Winter, is another of the likely candidates for intercollegiate honors who will join the Red and Blue forces. Robertson, a champion sprinter himself in his competitive days, is expected to develop this promising youngster into a champion. Brewer is now in West Virginia, but has sent word that he will be at Franklin Field in time for training operations in the Fall. Carter and Maxim, two other boys from St. Albans School, also will join the Pennsylvania forces.

Frank Sloman of the San Francisco Polytechnic High School is another great find. He made his mark as a middle distance runner at the coast league championships on the coast last year and is coming East for the championships to be held at Newark in September. After the A. A. U. games Sloman will go to Philadelphia and will enter the University of Pennsylvania.

What the Red and Blue coach thinks of his chances of turning out a winning team as soon as the new men are eligible may be understood from the estimate of the men given in the following extract from his letter: "I have been greatly surprised by the work of Larry Scudder, the Long Island runner who finished third in the intercollegiate half mile last year in 1 minute and 54 2-5 seconds. In another year Scudder will be one of the best half milers in America, if not the best. I have seen some great schoolboys this Summer and have been surprised to learn that a kind word goes a long way with them. I have met several of the other Eastern coaches at the track meets and they tell me that in Sloman, Brewer and Carter Pennsylvania will get the three best scholastic athletes in America. Pearson of the Spokane High School may come East, in which case he will go either to Pennsylvania or Cornell."

'PLEASE HELP EMILY' POLITELY FRISKY

Mildly Diverting Trifle Imported from England for the Lyceum.

ANN MURDOCK IN CAPITALS

As Pretty and Overexuberant as Ever in a Typical Billie Burke Farce by Capt. Harwood.

PLEASE HELP EMILY.—A comedy in three acts, by H. M. Harwood. At the Lyceum.

Emily Delmar	Ann Murdock
George Delmar	Hubert Druce
Sir Samuel Lethbridge	Kenyon Musgrave
Lady Lethbridge	Maud Milton
Julia Marchmont	Alice John
Mrs. Moxon	Jeffreys Lewis
Richard Trotter	Charles Cherry
Herbert Threadgold	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Francis	John Harwood
Cyrus P. Bennett	Sydney Blair
M. Bosc	J. J. Horwitz
Rene Dufour	Jules Raucourt
Lady of the Big Hat	Alice Hale
A detective	Joseph Allenton
A gendarme	Ben Probat
A Belgian	Anton Ascher
A waiter	Vernon Keiso
Servant	Wallis Gibson

"Please Help Emily," the new play which launched the Frohman season at the Lyceum last evening, is a mildly diverting and cautiously frisky English trifle, a familiar variety of which the happiest example in recent seasons was "A Pair of Silk Stockings." It is the work of Captain H. M. Harwood, a newcomer among the playwrights He writes brightly, and this, his first work—or at least his first work to attract general attention—has known considerable success in London, where it has been played by our oul friend Charles Hawtrey and Gladys Cooper. The Selwyns first thought of importing the play, Miss Cooper, and all, but this project went astray, and now it is Ann Murdock who is Emily at the Lyceum.

Emily is a capricious, willful, and altogether unmanageable girl whose indignant guardian vows she "looks like a demi" and whose reluctant suitor is uneasily aware that no girl can possibly be as truthful and guileless as Emily looks when she wants to. The mere fact that this man, on whom she has set her heart, is engaged to her cousin daunts her so little that she sets out to compromise him and does so with such complete success that he is arrested for abduction and takes out a special license to marry her in time for the final curtain. Emily is a little English study in ingenue deviltry. She is hoydenish, she romps, flirts, wheedles. She is rude to her elders. She appears in pajamas before the play is half spent, in short, it is a typical Billie Burke act.

As Emily, Ann Murdock, who is prettier than ever, makes her first appearance in this vicinity since the Spring of 1915, when she was one of the large cast assembled for the revival of "A Celebrated Case." It is also her first appearance in the enjoyment of whatever satisfaction there is in having your name capitalized in incandescents in front of the theatre.

As if conscientiously determined to earn that distinction, she is somewhat too feverishly active every instant she is before the audience, quite too industriously overexuberant. She would be far more continuously beguiling if she would recall some of that repose which helped to make charming her performance in "The Beautiful Adventure" at the same theatre two years ago.

Miss Murdock and Charles Cherry strike a pretty balance for while she overacts, he underacts. As the coveted Richard Trotter, he has little to do and does it with a languid nonchalance that outdoes all his previous performances. He puts his hands in his pockets and lets the play wag at it will. There are moments of indifference when he looks as if he were meditating a casual saunter to some comfortable chair in the wings.

DANCERS AT THE PALACE.

Bankoff and Frances Pritchard on This Week's Program.

More and more are dancers running way with vaudeville, not merely the soft-shoe and buck-and-wing virtuosos of an earlier day, nor the so-called ballroom dancers that have followed in the wake of the Castles, but elaborately staged ballets which are clearly recognizable as inspired by the Diaghileff troupe. Such a one is that wherein Bankoff and Girlie dance with a clumsy corps de ballet on a beautifully set stage at the Palace this week. Most spectacularly has Bankoff come up in the world since he and his partner were dancing frowsily at "sacred concerts" of a Sunday evening two years back, when, as the vaudeville folk say, they were "ordinary hoofers." Also in an impressive setting the beautiful Frances Pritchard may be seen footing it featly this week.

Grace La Rue is in fine voice, and among other songs takes one or two of Julia Sanderson's hits just to show how they ought to be sung. Bert Melrose, one of the most amusing of living persons, does his immortal fall, and Flanagan and Edwards entertain with the familiar sketch, which, whenever it may have been written, has 1890 stamped all over it. Nat Wills gives a monologue which has the distinction of containing more decrepit jokes and more vulgarity than any other given at the Palace in the last twelvemonth.

ELSIE FERGUSON'S NEW PLAY

She Will Appear in "A New York Girl" Early in October.

A comedy by Hulbert Footner has been accepted by Klaw & Erlanger for the use of Elsie Ferguson this season. Mr. Footner submitted a scenario last Spring and was commissioned to proceed with the play, and it has been given the title "A New York Girl."

Miss Ferguson, of course, will play the rôle of the young woman of the title, a modish young woman moving in smart society who is no parasite, but has ideas of her own. The scenes transpire in the present and are laid in a fashionable Long Island household. The play will be produced early in October.

Collier in "Nothing but the Truth."

After a season's dalliance in the movies William Collier will return to the legitimate stage and Broadway this season. The comedian yesterday signed a contract with H. H. Frazee by which he will appear under the latter's management for a term of years. His first appearance will be about the middle of September in a farce entitled "Nothing but the Truth," by James Montgomery. Frederick Isham's novel of that title formed the framework for the play. The first performance will take place in Long Branch, Aug. 31. Mr. Collier's last appearance here in a play was season before last in "The Cohan Revue."

Griffith's New Picture on Sept. 5.

The date for the first showing of D. W. Griffith's new picture, "Intolerance," has been changed to Tuesday night, Sept. 5, at the Liberty. The postponement was made necessary to permit of improvements being made to the theatre. Extensive changes in the auditorium, including several innovations, have been planned. Mr. Griffith will arrive in New York the latter part of next week to superintend the projection of his film.

ARREST 4 IN WAR ON VICE.

Two Men and Two Women Held as Procurers of Girls.

Four persons, charged with being procurers of young girls for the white slave business, were arrested yesterday by detectives working under Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Several others, familiar with the white slave traffic or indirectly connected with it at times, were brought to the District Attorney's office and quizzed for the greater part of the afternoon by Mr. Smith. These witnesses gave him the names of five policemen who, they said, had been receiving money from known white slavers.

These were the results of the Assistant District Attorney's first day devoted entirely to the investigation of vice conditions in and near this city. District Attorney Swann yesterday morning relieved Mr. Smith of all other duties that he might concentrate his attention on the one task.

Three of the five policemen accused yesterday have already been indicted on graft charges, and Mr. Smith said he would ask indictments of the other two in the near future. Today he plans to go before the Grand Jury with fourteen witnesses, seeking indictments of the three persons arrested yesterday.

They are David Parish, alias Dave Siberia; Kate Parish, who said she was his wife; Jacob Solomon, and Dora White. Judge Rosalsky held them in $2,500 bail each as material witnesses, and in default of bail they were taken to the House of Detention. A fourth material witness, known as "Sam the Peddler," said his name was Samuel Kirsh. His indictment will be asked also. The man was held last Friday in $2,500 bail. The four rounded up yesterday were found in a house on East Twenty-second Street.

Among the callers at Mr. Smith's office yesterday was a young Brooklyn man, who said his 15-year-old sister had been a victim of the white slave ring. The girl was attending school in Brooklyn, the man said, and was lured away last Spring. She was kept in a house in New York for two weeks, he said, but escaped and went home. The young man said she disappeared again last week, and he asked Mr. Smith's aid in searching for her. Efforts to entice away another sister, 18 years old had failed, he said.

Yushe Botwin, whose confessions started the present investigation into vice conditions, was in the District Attorney's office again yesterday and added numerous details and addresses to the information he had given previously. He said he didn't mind telling about conditions in the underworld, as his erstwhile friends had not come to his assistance, but he was irritated because so much of the blame for the white slave traffic had centred on him. "Why, I only handled several hundred girls a year," the little Galician complained. "There are some others in this town that handled 'em by the thousand."

The Society for the Prevention of Crime is assisting Mr. Smith in his investigation, working with detectives under Mr. Smith.

J. H. RHOADES LIVING IN RENO

Banker to Remain There Until He Establishes a Residence.

John Harsen Rhoades, wealthy head of the banking house of Rhoades & Co. has been living for the last three months in Reno, Nev., it was learned yesterday. Inquiry at the bank's offices at 37 Wall Street yesterday met with the statement that Mr. Rhoades had left instructions to say that he would remain away six months, but had directed his subordinates to refuse information as to the reason for his absence. Six months is the period in which a residence may be established in Nevada previous to bringing legal action there.

The Rhoades home at 102 East Thirty-fifth Street is boarded up and in charge of a caretaker. Mrs. Rhoades, who before her marriage twenty-one years ago was Katherine Preston Kimball, daughter of David P. Kimball, retired Boston lawyer and railroad Director, is said to have sailed for England a month ago to do Red Cross work.

Mr. Rhoades, who is 47 years old during the score or more years he has been a factor in New York's financial life has contributed with voice and pen to the cause of banking reform. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, has been Chairman of the Committee on Education of the New York State Bankers' Association, and served in 1913 as a member of the Commission to Revise the New York State Banking Laws. He is Treasurer of the Lotos Club and a member of the Harvard, University, and Union League Clubs. He succeeded to the financial interests of his father, the late John Harsen Rhoades.

Mr. Rhoades's sister, Miss Cornelia Harsen Rhoades, lost her sight early in life as a result of serious illness. She learned to read and write without attending any school for the blind, and became, under the pen name of Nina Rhoades, the author of many books and stories. Her brother has been greatly interested in philanthropic work for the blind, and is a trustee of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind.

Mrs. Rhoades's father, David Pulsifer Kimball of Boston, is President of the Nashua & Lowell Railway, and a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern and other railroads. The couple have no children.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Dillingham is rapidly assembling the principals who will hold forth at the Hippodrome this season. The newcomers are Frank Fogarty, who is known to vaudeville patrons as "The Dublin Minstrel," George Wilson of minstrel fame, Matt Keefe, tenor, and Dixie Girard, soprano, were added to the list yesterday. Rehearsals will begin tomorrow.

Mrs. John W. Alexander, who for a number of years has designed the scenery for the Barrie plays in which Maude Adams has appeared, has designed the settings for "The Bridal Night," the play by Lawrence Rising and Margaret Mayo, in which the Dolly Sisters will make their debuts as actresses tomorrow night in the Republic.

Oliver Morosco has arranged through his London representative for the appearance here of Misclo Itow, a young Japanese singer and dancer. He will make his first American appearance next month in the farce with music, "So Long Letty."

The date of the premiere of Mark Swan's comedy, "Somebody's Luggage," in which James T. Powers will return to Broadway, has been changed to Tuesday night of next week to avoid conflicting with Monday night's openings.

"Saturday to Monday," William J. Hurlbut's and Jesse Beach Rector's new satirical comedy of New York life, will be one of Winthrop's Ames's first productions at his Little Theatre, it was announced yesterday.

Lawrence Grossmith, the English comedian who was last seen here in "Nobody Home," has been engaged for a principal part in "Flora Bella," the new operetta in which John Cort will star Lina Abarbanell. A preliminary engagement of three weeks will be begun Aug. 28 in the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Kathleen MacDonnell, Harrison Hunter and Frank Bacon will play the principal roles in George D. Parker's new play, "Mary Daw," which John Cort will produce at the Princess, Chicago, Aug. 27.

The Standard Theatre will begin its new season Labor Day with the Blossom-Herbert operetta, "The Princess Pat."

Maud Allan will sail from England for America Sept. 2 to prepare for her American tour, which will begin Oct. 1. She will appear with her Claude Debussy's music for her new play-dance, "Khamma." The story is taken from an Egyptian poem and Miss Allan makes the announcement that "Khamma" will be quite as sensational as was her "Salome."

A picture version of Edgar Selwyn's "Rolling Stones" will be next week's feature at the Strand.

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FOUR DIE NEAR CITY IN MOTOR MISHAPS

Two Women and a Baby Killed in Automobile Accidents—Cyclist Loses Life.

PRIEST HURT IN A COLLISION

Mrs. S. W. Adler Near Death in a Yonkers Hospital After Trolley Car Hits the Adler Machine.

Four persons lost their lives and several were seriously injured yesterday in automobile accidents near the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Adler of 230 West Seventy-sixth Street, were returning from their Summer home at Yorktown Heights late yesterday afternoon, when a trolley car demolished their touring car on Warburton Avenue in Hastings. Their chauffeur, Joe Spencer, turned from behind a southbound car on Warburton Avenue and drove directly in front of a northbound car.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler, who were thrown against a stone wall, were taken, unconscious, to the home of E. W. Marshall. Later both were removed to St. John's Hospital in Yonkers, where it was said late last night that Mrs. Adler might not live. Their valuable Pomeranian, Imp, was killed.

Mr. Adler is a mail order merchant with offices at 425 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Helen Pendergast, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Pendergast of 61 Commercial Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., was instantly killed yesterday afternoon when the automobile of Edward Melehen of 56 Central Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, overturned near Bound Brook, N. J.

Arthur La Montague of 66 Throop Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., died early yesterday morning in St. Peter's Hospital, that city, from a fractured skull, received when he was thrown from his motor cycle near Princeton, N. J., the day before. He was connected with the Endurance Rubber Company of New Brunswick, and left his wife and two small children.

Morris De Crosta, 4½ years old, of 144 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J., was run over and killed by an automobile owned and driven by George O. Glatz of 267 Park Street, that place, last night at State Street and Banta Place. Glatz, who was arrested and held to await the action of Prosecutor Huckin, ran his car up onto the sidewalk to avoid another car and struck the child, killing him instantly.

Miss Onna Doehm of Springfield, L. I., died last night in the Jamaica Hospital from shock and loss of blood as the result of her foot being crushed by an automobile truck belonging to the Peck Slip Trucking Company of 505 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. According to the police, the steering gear of the truck was out of order.

Miss Madeline Davis of 19 Brookside Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., was injured in the chest and head yesterday morning when the automobile in which she was riding with Thomas D

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE.

The President is to have a second conference with the railway managers today, and the hopes of a settlement are said to be brighter. If he shall succeed in arranging a settlement without sacrifice of the merits, he will have accomplished what seemed a difficult, if not impossible, task, and will be entitled to the country's thanks proportionately. There is a hint of a suspension of hostilities, with reference of the eight-hour day to Congress. That will raise a question outranking the railway question, but one suitable for action by Congress. Congress will hardly establish an eight-hour day for railways alone, and if an eight-hour day can be enacted for everybody, pretty soon we shall have even shorter hours for everybody, and larger pay too, perhaps.

The earlier events of yesterday were of the sort to which the railwaymen have accustomed the public. They handed down a decision in their own case which they have been trying before the people. The unions decided that they would not arbitrate their own demands, not even if the railways withdrew their own contingent suggestion of what they might concede to the unions under their demands, provided that the unions would agree. The railways had the option to surrender at discretion. The unions have been seeking the eight-hour day for thirty years, and the issue is too important to be arbitrated. They considered themselves at liberty "to take "the necessary steps toward effecting "a settlement of the pending controversy in accordance with the methods "of these organizations—by withdrawing our men from the services of "the roads."

This is a free country. Involuntary servitude has been abolished. There is no way of compelling free men to labor against their will. It is different with corporations. It is possible to appeal to their better instincts, and if they should refuse to put the people's interests before their own it is possible to condemn their property by enacting discriminatory statutes, and execute capital punishment upon them. That actually has been done in the case of the strongest capitalist conspiracies in restraint of trade. They have bowed to the law, and there was no suggestion of calling out the militia. In this case there is no suggestion of the necessity of such action. The President's order that 25,000 militia should move to the Mexican border was according to the original plan, when the possibility of their not being able to get there without walking was not within the imagination. It might even be said that the necessity of their walking anywhere that they are sent is not to be imagined even now, not even if the unions should do their worst, and all the men should stop work as enthusiastically as they cheered the representatives who voted 590 to 1 in favor of omitting nothing which they could do to harass the people of the United States into conceding whatever they demanded.

It was all right for the unions to challenge the railways. It is another matter to challenge the people. When any labor dispute reaches the point where there is nothing to be arbitrated it also reaches the point where there is something to be settled. A decree like the railwaymen's raises the question whether this is a government of the people by the unions, or of the unions by the people. Without minimizing the importance of enacting the eight-hour day by union edict directly, or indirectly through the union card group in our State and Federal legislatures, it may be said that the supremacy of law is the biggest question there is or can be. The President is the President neither of the railways nor of the unions, nor of any class, nor even of all classes.

CRETAN AND KING.

The canvass for the Greek elections to be held in September has a strong various interest, political, constitutional, military, but to most of us the struggle is rather of two actors or heroes than of constitutionalism against democracy, the Entente against the Central Powers. It is a duel between the brilliant Cretan statesman, VENIZELOS, and King CONSTANTINE, the accomplished and clever man of the world, soldier, sophist, suspender of the Constitution, a popular idol still, no matter what is said about divine right trying to gobble democracy and constitutional government. He is a Greek patriot in his way, VENIZELOS in his. The King is not personally assailed. The oligarchs, the General Staff, the notorious German propagandist, Baron SCHENK, and GOUNARIS, late Minister of the Interior, seem to be the targets of the Venizelist press. The anti-Venizelists paint VENIZELOS as a traitor, a budding dictator, a wretch who has sold Greece to the Entente; and the Allies come in for a generous dose of similar compliments. The Venizelists are equally polite. Political genialities abound. ARISTOPHANES would find the Athenian papers pleasant reading.

The Nationalists, as the members of the anti-Venizelist combination call themselves, are playing what looks like a good card in asserting, as we should put it in America, that a vote for VENIZELOS is a vote for war. "Do you want to go to war?" A question which Greece, demobilized and sedentary in innumerable cafés, has time to consider with the caution of a race prudent as well as fervid. The effect of the effort of army officers to persuade or dragoon the reservists into voting for anti-Venizelist candidates remains to be seen. The talk about revolution, about reversal of the national will by the King, should VENIZELOS win, may pass for the present as campaign heat and fury. Of course the Entente Powers can pull CONSTANTINE from his throne if his behavior becomes too unruly; but, since the two chief men of Greece, the King and the Cretan, opposite as the poles, are both popular favorites, it is well for a non-Hellene to avoid judgment or prediction as to the Greek situation.

THE LAST DAY.

Hope runs high in Washington in regard to today's vote on the Naval bill. It is believed that the small navy opposition has broken down under the force of the President's support of the Senate amendments. The whole program of shipbuilding for three years is expected to survive. Still it must be borne in mind that each of the important amendments to the original House bill will be separately voted upon. Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. HENSLEY, and others of the same mood will vigorously oppose each of them. There are forty amendments in disagreement, but the country cares most for the enlarged building program and the increase of personnel. The success of those amendments is essential to national defense. They must be fought for to the end.

The question of promotion for seniority or by preferment is one about which the ordinary citizen can scarcely get excited. There are obvious defects and merits in either system. The expenditure of large sums of money to make various navy yards ready to build capital ships does not appeal to the citizen. He knows that the capital ships should be built with as little delay as possible. The ships and the men are what the nation wants, together with the provision for a workable general staff for the navy. But those are the very things about which the opponents of adequate national defense will most busy themselves. The fate of the Navy bill will be decided within another twenty-four hours. The defeat of its important provisions would be a bad omen for the Democratic Party.

THE VANISHED HUGHES OF 1908.

When Mr. HUGHES was nominated the Democrats braced themselves for an encounter with a dangerous opponent, and the Republicans rejoiced over the nomination of a strong campaigner. On neither side was there any doubt. His reputation for years had been that of a campaigner to be feared by his foes. It was so much his reputation that it was not argued about, but passed as a matter of course. In the speech in which Governor WHITMAN nominated him at the Chicago Convention the Governor gave it as one of his qualifications. Mr. WHITMAN did not argue the point any more than he would have argued about the multiplication table; he merely recalled it to the minds of the delegates as a historic fact. He referred to the stumping campaign Mr. HUGHES had made in the West in 1908 as a thing unforgotten and unforgettable. He might have instanced, too, Mr. HUGHES's speaking trips in New York State, trips that created for him the reputation he sustained afterward in the West. Democrats and Republicans alike recall those journeys, for they were not inconsequent affairs like, for instance, Mr. WHITMAN's own peregrinations about the State; they still stand out, though similar excursions by other Governors are forgotten.

The telegram of acceptance he sent to the convention, whatever else may be said of it, did nothing to militate against this solid reputation of his. It conveyed the impression of fighting force and energy, and seemed the promise of an electrifying campaign on both sides; of a candidate who concentrated in his own person all the power of speaking for the dissatisfied in such trumpet tones that the Administration would have a man's job on the defensive. Then he went into seclusion for a month and a half, and when he came forth after his cogitations the Hughes of the past was gone. For two weeks now the nation has been watching him in wonder, expecting every day to hear him say something that sounded like the old Hughes. "Let us have the pep "and punch of the Progressive com- "bined with the logic and righteous- "ness of the Republican, and we will "have a combination that all hell "can't beat," said Governor WILLIS of Ohio to that same convention, pardonably exaggerating the good qualities of the Republicans; and there was no doubt in its mind that in nominating HUGHES it had combined that pep and punch with those other qualities which Mr. WILLIS slightly disguised in mentioning. But the pep and the punch are as lacking as if FAIRBANKS were the candidate. The sounding-board does not act. Mr. HUGHES speaks with passion and fury, but he is the only person who is excited. The lion does not roar, he only barks. He barks first at one knot and then at another; at present he seems to have found that the great issue of 1916, the year of years, the year in which but one thing is in all men's minds, is the question whether the Administration is true to civil service reform. When Senator HARDING proposed to make the tariff the issue he was laughed at, and his Presidential boom disappeared; but HARDING, after all, only proposed to wage a Harrison-Cleveland campaign, not a Blaine-Cleveland campaign, and was four years more up-to-date than HUGHES.

Where is HUGHES gone? The Hughes of 1908? This is not he, this itinerant fault-finder, picking flaws here and there with as much emphasis as if he were attacking great evils and proposing statesmanlike reforms. The Hughes of 1908 could make an echo; this Hughes can't. What became of the Hughes of 1908 in those six weeks during which, wrapped in seclusion in Bridgehampton, he was supposed to be studying up what to say? Was he really studying up what not to say? Is that the trouble? Is that the cause of the disappearance of the Hughes of 1908? For this people could be awakened if a strong man spoke to it about something he believed in, if THEODORE ROOSEVELT, for instance, were the candidate and spoke to it as he did in those stirring speeches of last May. It saw then a man whose tread westward shook the continent; it sees now a man who walks over the issues like a cat, and springs only at small game.

THE MILITIA TEST.

The summons to the border of the 30,000 National Guardsmen still in their own States does not indicate that there has been a change in the Mexican situation. The original call was for the entire National Guard with the exception of the small forces which might be needed to preserve order at home. While the mobilization was proceeding, another order was issued to keep a certain number of the men who had been called in their armories or in home camps under training. This contingent is now summoned to the border. That a strong guard is needed there is not to be doubted, and there is no present indication that vigilance will soon be relaxed. But the men who are to proceed southward this week to reinforce the frontier guard were all included in the original call.

It is well that a thorough test should be made now of that portion of our national military force which has been made so important by the new military law. It is no secret that the response to the call has been disappointing in many States. The early response was not satisfactory and the recruiting since has not been productive of the best results. Yet the law requires that each State shall furnish its full quota of men. It is the President's intention, obviously, that the law shall be obeyed.

The value of the experience the citizen soldiers will get on the frontier is incalculable. The value of the example they have set to young men throughout the country is not to be disputed. In spite of all the hard-luck tales and the grumbling, there is every indication that the experiment thus far has been successful. Out of 17,000 soldiers in Texas, during the hottest month of the year, there have been only 353 cases of sickness. Many of these were not due to the fatigue of camp life and the changed conditions. Two per cent. of sickness in a large body of men is not unusual or alarming. The men are cheerful and take kindly to soldiering. Even the grumblers do not mean half they say. They are glad to be serving their country. We are not yet convinced that the Hay plan of a federalized militia will stand the test of time. But it is desirable that it shall be thoroughly tested, and that future military legislation shall be based on the results of the test.

MUSIC AND POLITICS.

In spite of its devotion, a little abated, perhaps, to the wearisome business of "direct government" and the modern political nostrums, the State of Washington can still take its politics gladly. Mr. HARTLEY, a candidate for Governor, estimates that he has already "addressed 12,710 persons." But how many of the 12,710 would have gone to hear his doubtless estimable "eighty-one talks" if Music, heavenly maid, hadn't accompanied him? A campaign quartet, inseparable comrade of his political peregrinations, sang in fourteen counties and "more than 1,000 times." Whenever "a "crowd assembled in a hotel or res- "taurant, the quartet keyed up and "burst into song, which entertained "the people mightily."

In not remote days itinerant vendors of soap, shoeblacking, patent medicines, and what not used to be minstrels and fiddlers or have such artists on their carts. A comic song, a sentimental ballad, vibration of melodious catgut, filled the audience with agreeable sensations and good humor. In gratitude for the entertainment the crowd bought the wares of the entertainer. So, for song, one may consent, without too sour a face, to a dose of politics.

See trembling strings and flying feet and the daughters of harmony in Spokane:

> The King County Democratic Central Committee, co-operating with the King County Democratic Club, the Women's Democratic Club, the Wilson League, and the Women's Wilson-Marshall League, will give a concert and dance Aug. 17 at the Hippodrome.

Happy State! There politics is a liberal and civilizing art, and the very voting machines are music boxes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Purchases and Sales of Meat.

A brief cablegram from Buenos Aires in one of our trade journals a few days ago gave the shipments of fresh meat from Argentina to the United States for the preceding week and since Jan. 1. In a little more than seven months there have been brought to us from that country and sold here 137,000 quarters of beef and 254,000 carcasses of mutton or lamb. This may be surprising to some who know that we are exporting great quantities of meat. If we have a supply so large that so much can be sold to Europe, why do we continue to receive and buy these shipments from South America?

This import movement began a few years ago when a reduction of the number of cattle in the United States became the subject of much comment. Our supply was sufficient then, for the exportation of meat products by no means ceased, but rising prices offered an opportunity to the Americans who practically control the production of cattle, beef, and mutton in Argentina. They saw that in the markets of our cities along the North Atlantic Coast they could sell meat at prices satisfactory to them and a little below those paid for meat brought from our Western States. And they were on friendly terms with our great packing house firms in Chicago, for the good reason that they were actually the representatives of those firms in South America.

Their shipments have been marketed easily and without controversy, but recently the quantity sent to us has been reduced, possibly because the European market has been more attractive. In the last fiscal year our imports of fresh beef and mutton were about $10,000,000, mainly from Argentina, but they were about twice as large in 1915, when shipments from Argentina alone exceeded $12,000,000. Our country surpasses any other in both the production and the consumption of meat, and the receipts from South America are very small in comparison with our output or even our exports. We sold to Europe last year nearly $29,000,000 worth of fresh beef. If bacon, hams, pork, and lard be included, the value of our sales of meat and meat products to foreign buyers exceeded $230,000,000.

Our supply of what may be called meat on the hoof is slowly increasing. There was a marked decrease of the number of cattle in the United States during the years from 1907 to 1915, but the decline was checked about two years ago, and there has since been an annual growth of about 4 per cent. The number at the beginning of the present year, however, was less by 11,000,000 than the number reported in 1907. Throughout the world the production of meat animals in recent years has not kept pace with the increase of population.

Some Things Too Big to be Seen.

It is next to impossible to visualize anything one has not seen at least in miniature. Few people can see before their eyes the meaning of figures. There is as much horror over a burst dam and a flood that kills 200 people as over a battle that kills 10,000, because after a certain point figures cease to present a picture. The size of New York is a thing which everybody outside of it knows, but nobody can visualize. This may explain to New Yorkers the attitude of some people outside the city concerning the effect of the infantile paralysis epidemic in it. If 6,000 persons were stricken with a disease in a town of 25,000, the whole town would be in an uproar, and when a resident of that town reads that 6,000 persons have been so stricken in New York, he pictures an anxious and panicky city. Perhaps there are people who think of New York as in some such condition as London in the year of the Great Plague, and wonder why business is not abandoned and the populace not fleeing. A visit to New York would astonish them.

Even in the worst infected districts the thing is barely more than a theme of conversation to most of their residents, for a district of New York is larger than many cities. The epidemic began in South Brooklyn, and until lately found most of its victims there. But South Brooklyn, though it is only one of Brooklyn's many sections, and though Brooklyn is only one of the five boroughs, is a city in itself. There has never been a time since the epidemic began when a visitor to any spot in three-fourths of the territory of South Brooklyn would have known from what he could see and hear that there was such an epidemic. In South Brooklyn itself, except in the local neighborhoods actually affected, nobody knew anything of it except what he read in the newspapers. Territorially, New York City is big enough for a small State, and in population it is the size of a small nation. Only by some such experience as that of reading, with wonder, of the excitement over the epidemic that is shown in other places, where, unfortunately, there are cases of the dreaded disease, can most New Yorkers come at an idea of how big their city really is.

Regulating the Price of Gasoline.

Representative STEENERSON has introduced a bill to fix the price of gasoline, and already the price is down a cent, if not two. How, then, is it possible to believe that the Federal Trade Commission disapproves of this measure of help and justice to the needy owners of the "flivvers" of any degree? It is saddening to lose hope that the Federal Trade Commission would fix the prices of everything that is too dear for anybody to buy. It would rejoice uncounted consumers if the Trade Commission would take charge of the price of meat and wheat and opera seats and touring cars and everything. Even those who know that Government regulation of prices is only excusable under life-and-death conditions like those of war, and that it always is disappointing and disturbing in its results, would be amused while watching another demonstration of that ages-old experience. But no. The commission says:

> Such a law would result in an entirely new economic policy of the Federal Government. The importance of such a change in policy, when considered in the light of its possible effects on trade and industry, is so great that the commission is unwilling to approve it without very careful investigation and painstaking study.

Mr. STEENERSON comes up smiling. He will press his bill anyhow, and his colleagues have promised him a hearing upon the bill. That is the Progressive way to deal with such matters. Perhaps when the hearing comes the investigation may concern itself with the fall in the price, and the relations to it of the increased production of crude oil, and the thriving condition of the trust's competitors. As the French say, it is always the unexpected that happens. The American for that is that it is always the natural which is surprising. To find that supply and demand had anything to do with economics would be the most surprising thing of all in this era of regulation of everything by Government.

A CASEMENT QUESTION.

British Soldier Asks: "What Would You Do?"

New York, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a short space on the subject of the Irish-Americans' denunciation of the hanging of Roger Casement? I fail to see how he can possibly be looked upon as a martyr. Personally, I think his going to Germany and getting the Irish rebellion under way was the biggest insult ever offered an Irishman.

I have fought side by side with noble, brave Irishmen who, the moment the clarion call came that England wanted men to fight for "honor, freedom, and right," flocked to the colors and nobly, gloriously, with heroic self-sacrifice, gave up their lives that Prussianism might forever be killed.

Roger Casement was no martyr as he is depicted. He was the worst kind of traitor. Did he think of the thousands of noble Irish that had given their life's blood gladly? If ever a man openly and boastfully attempted to sell his country to the enemy it was Roger Casement.

I go into no lengthy argument, but will ask one question: Supposing America were really at a death grip with Mexico, and a man whom President and country had honored betrayed your country to the enemy. Would you make a martyr of him? You are answered.

REGINALD JOHN BERTRAM,
Late of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

BULGARIA'S REPENTANCE.

Tides of War Not as Favorable as She Had Expected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments in THE TIMES on the information given to an English correspondent in Athens "that the Bulgars are weary of war, and that Czar Ferdinand is leading now the life of a recluse" is only natural to expect after their treachery of last year in joining the Teutons against their valiant neighbors, the Serbians, who, after two years of war against the Turks, and after twice expelling a powerful invasion by Austria, were visited with a pestilence that decimated the little kingdom more than the three years of war combined.

The Bulgars, however, sure of winning, after the retreat of the Russians, treacherously combined with the Teutonic allies and all three proceeded to repeat the Belgian crime.

Now they are weary, and their King is in seclusion. But why? They have certainly accomplished what they were after—the practical destruction of Serbia, the Bulgars at once absorbing Serbia's Macedonia, while north of that line the Austro-Hungarians expect to take the balance of the little kingdom to their ill-gotten gains of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This great combination has, however, not made a clean sweep, for they have neglected to sweep into the sea a handful of French and English soldiers and occupy Saloniki, the long aspired outlet of the Teutons, with a view to the Aegean Sea, the Suez Canal and India.

Today, however, the mills of the Gods, although grinding slowly, are beginning to produce a fine product. The great Russian nation, which at the time of the Serbian invasion was considered as spent, is now giving powerful blows at the Teutons and Austro-Hungarians, with mental reservations of something to be left for the Bulgars. The Italians are battering the Austrian lines and are at the door of Trieste, and the French and English are telling the Teutons that they shall not steal.

But what about the Bulgars? If they are weary, they certainly have cause to be, for they are finally beginning to realize how they have been misled by their Teuton King. They are religious people and fear the vengeance of God. No wonder, therefore, that they are weary, for among the many wrongs done in this war is the alienation of friendly relationship between the Serb and Bulgar; hence, next to the Teutons, the Bulgars feel that they are the most guilty.

ANTHONY F. LUCAS.
Washington, Aug. 9, 1916.

Aids to Americanization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have found Americanization Day, July 4, an opportune time for naturalization, and have for some years incorporated such measures in all patriotic programs. It is on such inspiring days as Flag Day, Lincoln's, Washington's, and McKinley's birthdays, when the homes and buildings of citizens are decorated with "Old Glory," that there should be booths in all parts of our city for the proper registration of all those who wish to become naturalized, and each man, declaring allegiance, should receive a small flag.

A year ago, at Battery Park, forty nationalities were represented; and a subcommittee representing each, who could interpret, or explain, resulted in many foreigners declaring allegiance to the United States. I found the spirit of the aliens most responsive, and their children the most enthusiastic in every patriotic demonstration. We owe much to the public schools for their splendid work along patriotic and humane lines. If I have found co-operation in every department, and, owing to this, we have had the great, patriotic celebrations. There should be a "Naturalization League." It would become a great agency. This body could keep a registry of all aliens, and then form committees to encourage each nationality in the dignity and honor of Americanization.

LAURA B. PRISK.
New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

For Long Island Quarantines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that a study of the rapid spread of the epidemic of paralysis on Long Island is to be made, may I bring to the attention of the Board of Health the fact that the trolley cars running between Jamaica and Far Rockaway arrive full of excursionists, a great number of whom are small children? These cars stop at all the towns between Jamaica and Far Rockaway, taking on and letting off passengers.

It seems to me that if Jamaica, Ridgewood, Corona, and some of the other towns so small and so infected with the disease were under quarantine, allowing no child under sixteen to go or to come, some of the spread of the epidemic on Long Island might be averted.

SADIE SCHWARZ.
New York, Aug. 14, 1916.

JUSTICE IN ARBITRATION.

Claims of Trainmen Not the Only Ones to be Considered.

Divisionville, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a stockholder in a railroad, and I have been trying to map out for myself a course which will be fair to my own interests and at the same time a just course for a public spirited citizen. I get 4 per cent. on my stock. This is part of my income on which I depend for the support of myself and my family. I have a friend, a near neighbor, who is a locomotive engineer. He gets about $150 a month. I like him. He is a pleasant neighbor. I should like to see him have a good income, even $175 monthly. Possibly I myself spend more than $150 a month. If I had an automobile I should, no doubt, spend considerably more. What should be my position as a citizen, a benevolent-minded neighbor, and a thoroughly altruistic philosopher?

It will be agreed that, in the first place, I cannot confine my attention to myself, or to myself and the engineer. I must consider the other stockholders in American railroads who need the dividends perhaps more than I do. Also, I must consider other railroad employes who perhaps need an increase of pay more than my friend, the engineer. The station agent in this town is a good citizen and I like him as well as I do the engineer; and probably he gets not over $75 or $100, instead of the $150 that the engineer gets. The station agent certainly has to be as much of a man and exercise as much of a mind as the engineer. Is the dangerousness of the engineer's occupation a sufficiently large element to warrant this great discrepancy in pay? As I understand it, the engineer works a far shorter day.

I have already opened up more questions than I could settle in a month, and therefore, it seems to me, I must advocate arbitration of the disputes between the railroads and their trainmen. I must speak up for arbitrators who are honest, courageous, and impartial. The railroads have in the past been secretive. Many of them lately have manifested considerable frankness with the public, but this frankness has not been complete. This makes arbitration necessary. The unions also have been secretive. To the distant observer it looks as though they in their might—union is strength—have in the past driven hard bargains with shortsighted railroad managers. How monstrous it is that in every compromise the employes have had the choice of retaining all their old advantages! This means that in each compromise the railroads have retained all their old disadvantages.

But, again, besides public spirited arbitrators there is need for men in this position with old-fashioned ideas—like Howard Elliott, who was bold enough to say in public that ten hours a day was a reasonable work period. The eight-hour movement is carried to extremes. For factory workers it is perhaps all right; especially if they have to do exacting mental or physical work. For clerks who must sit in a chair all day, short hours are desirable and reasonable, but the farmer—the ambitious farmer—who is aiming to make money as the engineers are aiming to make money does not look for the eight-hour day. He has variety in his work. Many a traveling man may be on duty fifteen hours a day, and working assiduously all the time; yet there is variety to the work and many intermissions, and the honest and frugal and enterprising and public-spirited person in a job like this makes no mention of an eight-hour limit. The railroad trainmen, except perhaps the firemen, have advantages and reliefs as good as those I have mentioned.

Is it not possible to get three of five truly high-minded and impartial arbitrators in the present crisis? Theoretically, everybody wants to see exact justice done. Exact justice may mean that the trainmen shall receive nothing at all. Let us not be blinded by the constant reiteration of the claim that the burden on the railroads will be a hundred millions. If it is only a hundredth part of that sum, still it is the duty of the railroads to resist if the smaller sum is not warranted.

S. GOODNOW.

German Views on Our Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in a recent issue of THE TIMES an article quoting a telegram from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette, in which the writer says: "American naval armaments are doubtless directed immediately not against England, but rather against England's ally, Japan, but the American Navy, as soon as its number of ships reaches or passes that of the German Navy, must automatically threaten England, because England sets herself against the free activity of the nations of the world on the sea, and claims for herself as her historical and natural right malicious and arbitrary supremacy at sea. Consequently the United States must look on England as an enemy of tomorrow. By its mere existence her navy will counteract England's arrogant ambitions, and so, with or without the desire of the Government, draw upon it the malice and hatred and ultimately the hostility of England."

The article says further that "the Cologne Gazette insists upon the common devotion of Germany and the United States to the freedom of the seas, and expresses a desire for an increase of the American Navy."

One can detect between the lines an ingenious, but hardly ingenuous, sophistry on the part of Germany, which, while cannily urging an increase of America's navy, hopes that America may argue against her own naval increase for two reasons—reluctance to incur England's dislike and even hostility, and, second, the needlessness of such increase, since Germany is friendly to us, and with us favors the freedom of the seas. Japan comes in handily in the role of "Jawkins!"

F. S. STURGIS.
Lenox, Mass., Aug. 12, 1916.

History Revised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent Annie C. Barclay's zeal in behalf of her candidate is no doubt commendable, but her "matter of history" is not quite exact. Instead of the Duchess of Devonshire kissing a blacksmith to win a vote for Pitt, the truth is that she kissed a butcher to win a vote for Fox.

S. T. H.
Stamford, Conn., Aug. 2, 1916.

WAITING.

My den is cool, and quiet, and sweet—
A fitting place for Love's retreat.
Your coat hangs over yonder chair—
Somehow, I like to keep it there.
Those black-eyed Susans, gleaming bright
Against dark oak, the eyes delight.
The curtains flutter to and fro
As wanton breezes come and go.
And Love, his rosy fists tight curled,
Eyes closed, and little wings close furled,
Lies sleeping in my heart.

He waits your coming, dear; and when
My lips and yours shall meet again,
Out of his slumber he will rise
To hide himself behind my eyes,
And laugh at all the vague alarms
That fill the world outside your arms.
Now, he but sleeps—to give no sign
Until your eyes look into mine;
Until your voice once more I hear;
Until you come, to banish fear,
And hold me to your heart.

BEATRICE BARRY.

IN LINCOLN'S TIME.

Views on Patronage Recalled for Critics of President Wilson.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Candidate Hughes's criticisms of the Wilson Administration about the alleged removals of Ambassador Herrick and E. Dana Durand, it is amusing to find this position taken on behalf of the Republican Party or any other.

I think every American agrees that Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest men in the world's history, which is my opinion, but his position on such matters as shown in his letters shortly after Zachary Taylor was inaugurated as President is a very strong one in its request for the removal from office of Democrats that the offices occupied by them might be given to Republicans. To illustrate my point, I have before me two volumes published by the Century Company of the speeches, letters, and State papers of Abraham Lincoln. A few of his letters stating Mr. Lincoln's position, which may be of interest to your readers, are as follows:

Springfield, Ill., April 7, 1849.

Hon. Secretary of the Home Department.

Dear Sir: I recommend that Walter Davis be appointed Receiver of the Land Office at this place whenever there shall be a vacancy. I cannot say that Mr. Herndon, the present incumbent, has failed in the proper discharge of any of the duties of the office. He is a very warm partisan, and openly and actively opposed to the election of General Taylor. I also understand that since General Taylor's election he has received a reappointment from Mr. Polk, his old commission not having expired. Whether this is true the records of the department will show. I may add that the Whigs here almost universally desire his removal.

I give no opinion of my own, but state the facts, and express the hope that the department will act in this as in all other cases, on some proper general rule.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

P. S. The land district to which this office belongs is very nearly, if not entirely, within my district; so that Colonel Baker, the other Whig representative, claims no voice in the appointment.

A. L.

April 7, 1849.—Letter to the Postmaster General:

Springfield, Ill., April 7, 1849.

Hon. Postmaster General:

Dear Sir: I recommend that Abner Y. Ellis be appointed Postmaster at this place whenever there shall be a vacancy. J. R. Diller, the present incumbent, I cannot say has failed in the proper discharge of any of the duties of the office. He, however, has been an active partisan in opposition to us.

Located at the seat of government of the State, he has been, for part if not the whole of the time he has held the office, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, signing his name to their addresses and manifestos; and has been, as I understand, reappointed by Mr. Polk since General Taylor's election. These are the facts of the case as I understand them, and I give no opinion of mine as to whether he should or should not be removed. My wish is that the department may adopt some proper general rule for such cases, and that Mr. Diller may not be made an exception to it, one way or the other.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

P. S. This office, with its delivery, is entirely within my district, so that Colonel Baker, the other Whig representative, claims no voice in the appointment.

L.

May 18, 1849.—Letter to Duff Green:

Springfield, Ill., May 18, 1849.

Dear General: I learn from Washington that a man by the name of Butterfield will probably be appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. This ought not to be. That is about the only crumb of patronage which Illinois expects, and I am sure the mass of General Taylor's friends here would quite as lief see it go east of the Alleghanies, or west of the Rocky Mountains, as into that man's hands. They are already sore on the subject of his getting office. In the great contest of 1840 he was not seen or heard of; but when victory came three or four old drones, including him, got all the valuable offices, through what influence no one has yet been able to tell. I believe the only time he has been very active was last Spring a year ago, in opposition to General Taylor's nomination.

Now, cannot you get the ear of General Taylor? Ewing is for Butterfield, and, therefore, he must be avoided. Preston, I think, will favor you. Mr. Edwards has written me offering to decline, but I advised him not to do so. Some kind friends think I ought to be an applicant, but I am for Mr. Edwards. Try to defeat Butterfield, and in doing so use Mr. Edwards, J. L. D. Morrison, or myself, whichever you can to best advantage. Write me, and let this be confidential.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

In the files are a considerable number of replies transmitting indorsements, and reporting information on the progress of the contest between Mr. Lincoln and Justin Butterfield for this appointment.

M. R. McADOO.

Not in the White Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES Magazine of Aug. 6 is a very interesting article by Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, and doubtless very satisfactory to Germans, but not to well informed impartial neutrals.

Dr. Bonn says, in substance, that the whole Serbian policy, which ended in the murder of the Austrian Archduke, was instigated by Russia.

This assertion is not supported by any evidence or claim put forth in the "White Papers." If there was any such evidence to support this assertion it should have been given in the "White Papers"; if it was disclosed at the trial of the murderer it has been withheld from the public.

Dr. Bonn says in the same connection that when the conference was proposed for settling the Austrian-Serbian conflict those proposing and agreeing to it "were well aware of the fact" that "Russia, supported by her Allies, would have participated in and dominated the international conference."

This statement is not only unsupported, but is contradicted by the "White Papers."

Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, opposed a conference, as proposed, of the four powers, viz., Great Britain and Russia on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other. Whereupon Russia offered to stand aside and allow Germany, Italy, and Great Britain to arbitrate and settle the Austrian-Serbian conflict, and this proposition was declined by Germany and Austria, through Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg; and so it was that Germany and Austria had so little confidence in the justice of their cause, and the German-Austrian contention, that they refused to submit it to their own ally, Italy, for it is certain that Great Britain and Germany would never have agreed, and Italy, the ally of Germany and Austria, would therefore have cast the deciding vote for peace or war, but Germany and Austria were unwilling to trust their ally.

JOHN ALLISON.
Nashville, Aug. 10, 1916.

Fast Delivery of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am 600 miles from New York, but receive THE TIMES late in the afternoon of the day of publication. I might add that the sale of THE TIMES here is greater than all other New York papers combined.

H. A. McKNIGHT.
Akron, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1916.

A 'NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE.'

Expanding Ideas of the Celebration in 1920.

From The Springfield Republican.

A new turn has been given the past week to discussion of the Pilgrim tercentenary by a former highly regarded resident of Springfield, John Cotton Dana. In a letter two columns in length, printed on the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Dana argues against the proposal that the event shall be celebrated by a pageant or other large public demonstration, and suggests that something shall be done with the object of reviving what he calls "the New England idea." His own proposal is a "New England institute," which shall study the New England influence in all its manifestations in the American Republic, and help to make that influence prevail. * * *.

Mr. Dana's plan, though it may fairly be characterized as ambitious, indicates a cautious use of the imagination. It is carefully thought out, and nowise impractical in its essentials. His institute would enlist the services of a corps of earnest students and administrators, who should investigate the influence of New England and make known, in attractive form, the results of their investigation. Such an institute might be established in Boston, but he is inclined to prefer Chicago, as being removed a sufficient distance from New England territory, and as being in the centre of "that region where that influence has been chiefly exerted and felt." Some of his concrete proposals are a study of New England's commercial possibilities, the establishment of a paper to be called "New England, 1920," investigation of the subject of an exposition in 1920 of New England exhibits throughout the West, and a museum of New England farm and community life, to be established near Boston. These may not mean much apart from Mr. Dana's ably reasoned statement of his project, but the underlying purpose, to study and disseminate the influence of New England, will be apparent. * * *

However, if the West is the region where the New England influence most prevails, it may not be necessary to import any symbols of our Eastern life into these progressive and high-minded communities. Possibly we could learn from them a lesson in genial and democratic sociability and some other lessons.

Here, perhaps, is a suggestion by which we can profit in laying our plans for the tercentenary. It is that we should raise our own life to the New England level, and not trouble about the rest of the country. Our example is worth more than any propaganda; and, besides, no honest American of today can care to have the country's debt to New England considered apart from its debt to other great Colonial communities—Virginia, for example—or with any undue idealizing of New England life and character. There is, to be sure, much historical information that should be rendered more generally accessible, and one function of the tercentenary, unless it entirely misses its rightful purpose, will be to increase by a hundred-fold our knowledge of our ancestors, the lives they lived, and the projects in which they engaged. Especially should the characters of worthies and benefactors be studied, for few people appreciate how much romance there is in such a book as the National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

But above all there is the need of reviving the best spirit of the old New England, and making our people conscious that they were born into a great tradition, which the conditions of modern life are tending to obscure. It is not true that New England is going to seed, though it is correct enough to say that not a few New England communities, through economic and social causes, have gone to seed already. But there is need of a more alert consciousness and a greater desire

SNOW COVERS PEAK IN THE BERKSHIRES

Grate Fires Are Lit in All the Hotels When Thermometer Drops to 32.

MRS. R. M. AMES, HOSTESS,

Gives a Bridge Party and Prizes—Ex-Senator Crane Entertains Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—A snowstorm developed on the summit of Greylock Mountain, 3,700 feet high, this morning, and when the sun came out the peak was white with snow. At Lee the thermometer registered 32 degrees at 5 o'clock this morning. Grate fires are burning in all of the Berkshire hotels tonight.

Mrs. Reginald Montfort Ames of Pittsfield gave a six-table bridge party this afternoon. She was assisted at tea by Mrs. Charles Hewitt Wright. The prize winners were Mrs. Richard Lathers, Mrs. J. McAllister Vance, Mrs. Henry A. Francis, Mrs. John C. Crosby, Mrs. S. Cobb Coleman, and Mrs. Charles M. Pollock.

Glen Cole of New York is with Mr. and Mrs. Loyal A. Osborne in Stockbridge.

Miss Kate Cary, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary in Newport, returned to Lenox.

Ex-United States Senator and Mrs. W. Murray Crane entertained at tea in Dalton this afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew.

Mrs. William A. M. Burden, who has been visiting Mrs. William Douglas Sloane has gone to Coolidge Point, Magnolia, Mass. Mrs. Sloane, with Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, have gone to Mohawk, N. Y., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

Cortlandt F. Bishop was motoring in Fonda, N. Y., yesterday with Councilor Charles H. Wright of Governor McCall's staff and ex-Mayor Kelton M. Miller of Pittsfield, where he was detained and fined for breaking the automobile speed law. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will start this morning for Newport to pass a week with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, Penn., is touring in the Berkshires with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hall and Mrs. M. E. Olmstead of Harrisburg.

Daniel R. Hanna began today the construction of large horse barns and other buildings on Lake Mahkeenac farm. He will have 100 horses at his farm by the end of September. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna will pass the Winter at their villa by the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dilkes and Miss Delores Dilkes of New York arrived at Curtis Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Crocker of Tarrytown also arrived at the hotel.

Mr. and Mr. David Lydig, who have been on a yachting trip on the Freelance with F. Augustus Schermerhorn, returned to Lenox today.

George E. Turnure, Jr., gave a dinner party at Beaupre tonight in honor of his guest, Robert H. Ware of Brookline Country Club. Later the party attended a theatre in Pittsfield. Misses Civilise and Anna R. Alexandre, Miss Mary A. Wood, Miss Anita Delafield, the Misses Symphorosa, and Grace Bristed, and Sheldon Smith were in the theatre party.

Ross T. Whistler, who is with the First Massachusetts Field Artillery at El Paso, is to take examination for an officer's commission. Mr. Whistler is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Whistler of Hidden House.

George E. Turnure, Jr., is likely to be appointed to West Point. Mr. Turnure was at Plattsburg for the August camp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have Chester Aldrich of New York as their guest.

Mrs. William Fitch and Miss Gladys Pollock, who have been touring, have returned to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Delancey Coster, traveling with Mrs. Walter Alexander and Miss Cottrell of New York, Mrs. David M. Morrison, James Morrison, and Isabel Morrison of New York, registered at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

George W. Davis and Miss Davis of Washington arrived at the Maplewood to visit with General and Mrs. Theodore Schwan.

Miss H. Lawrence, Miss H. W. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. C. Reed of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Francis White, Miss Sarah W. Ellicott of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Voorhees of Plainfield, N. J., arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Virgil Neal of Paris, Mrs. William Mercer Shoemaker of Philadelphia, motoring with Miss Amy E. du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; F. M. Mayfield and Goodlee Lindsley of Nashville, Penn.; Mrs. Donald Grant Browne of White Plains, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. George Kenyon, and Miss Barker of New York arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Main of New York are entertaining Mrs. F. A. Mantz of Philadelphia at their villa in Lanesboro.

MARRIED ON MOTOR TRIP.

Gladys Barker and G. B. Nichols Wed and Telephone Bride's Parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barker of 496 Main Street, Orange, N. J., had not entirely recovered yesterday from a surprise their daughter, Gladys, gave them Sunday night when she telephoned that she had been married to George B. Nichols of Washington Terrace, East Orange, while on an automobile trip. The ceremony was performed at Metuchen, according to the message from the bride.

Miss Barker and Nichols had been engaged for more than a year. Yesterday they started for the Summer home of Nichols's mother at Hollywood, in an automobile, Mrs. Nichols accompanying them. Discussion of wedding arrangements caused the couple to decide that the ceremony should take place without delay. Following the ceremony the couple started on a motor trip through New eJrsey.

MISS WILLIAMS TO WED.

Daughter of Col John R. Williams Engaged to J. B. Pitney of Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 14.—Miss Mary Frances Williams, a Washington society belle and one of the Williams sisters, is to be a North Shore bride. At the home of her parents, Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams of Washington, at the Farms tonight, her engagement to John Ballentine Pitney of Newark, N. J., was announced. The wedding will probably take place in September at the Williams Summer home.

Miss Williams is the sister of Mrs. Joseph Leiter of Washington and Chicago and of Mrs. William F. McCombs of Washington.

Mr. Pitney is a Princeton graduate and has aspirations to serve in the United States Army. He will probably take the examination for appointment of officers from civil life. Mrs. Leiter is in her Summer place, Edgewater, at the Farms, while Mrs. McCombs is spending a portion of the season at the Williams Summer home at the Farms.

Verplanck-Hamm Wedding.

Society folk of White Plains attended the wedding yesterday morning of Miss Ethel Hamm, daughter of Mrs. Teresa B. Hayes of Ridley Park, Penn., to W. Harold Verplanck, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Verplanck of White Plains at Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. Frank H. Simmonds officiating.

Miss Hamm was attended by her sister, Helen Dales Hayes of Ridley Park as bridesmaid, and Donald P. Hunnewell was the best man.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 12.32 cents per pound.—Advt.

DEBUTANTES AT TOURNEY.

Many Watch Invitation Tennis Matches at Newport Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—It was débutante day at the opening of the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino today. Mrs. Vincent Astor came with Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney came with Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney, and Miss Lucile P. Carter came with her mother, Mrs. George Brooke. The Misses Katherine A. Morgan, Margaret Fahnestock, Joan Allen, Barbara Allen, and Olivia M. de Gazzam were other débutantes.

The Diplomatic Corps was well represented by Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Colville Barclay of the British Embassy, and M. G. Liebert, the French Consul General at New York, with his daughters.

The old guard was out in full force, Henry A. C. Taylor, Edward J. Berwind, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, T. Suffern Taller, Pembroke Jones, Perry Belmont, John Thompson Spencer, James J. Van Alen, and S. Montgomery Roosevelt, who has not missed a tournament for years.

The navy was represented by Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, Captain Frank W. Kellogg, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Miss Marie L. Harrington, Mrs. L. C. Logan, Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Commander Charles F. Jewell, Mrs. William H. Emory, and Miss Schroeder, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman attended with Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard entertained at a small dance at Fairhaven tonight for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Willard, who has not been presented. The Misses Theodora Tiffany, Grace Vanderbilt, Alexandera B. Dolan, Katherine A. Morgan, Helene Winthrop, Suzanne Pierson, Betty Pierson, Elizabeth Pechteler, Edith Wallach, Lucile P. Carter, Barbara Norman, Lilly Barret Knut, and Arline Price, and Aaryl Widener, Theodore Grovesnor, Brewster Jennings, Hugh D. Auchincloss, William T. Carter, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Bradford Norman, Jr., Casimir De Rham, Joseph Harriman, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Jasper Morgan, James Henry Van Alen, William H. Vanderbilt, Amos Tuck French, Jr., Robert J. H. Powel, Jr., and Thomas Avery were the younger people there.

Mrs. Fred Pierson, Jr., gave a dinner tonight for the young friends of her daughters, the Misses Suzanne and Betty Pierson, who were later escorted to the dance given by Mrs. Joseph H. Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal gave dinners tonight, as did Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder, the latter entertaining at Hill Top Inn.

Mrs. Richard W. Corbin and Countess Gizycka gave luncheons.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh Rodman entertained with a dinner on board the flagship New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, who are spending the season with Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, observed their first wedding anniversary this evening with a dinner company of young people. Mrs. Belmont was formerly Miss Margaret F. Andrews.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs have been summoned to Baltimore because of the illness of Mrs. Frick, sister-in-law of Mrs. Jacobs.

WOMEN LEAD POLO TEAMS.

Miss Eleonora Sears and Mrs. Stevenson in Narragansett Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—Crisp, cool air today favored sports in the open, including yachting, polo matches, golfing over green fields and tennis.

Following a special polo match for members of the Point Judith Polo Club between the Wanderers and Freebooters, a diversion of the afternoon was a polo contest in which two women poloists participated.

Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher of New York at Narragansett, and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, who was formerly Miss Emily Randolph of Philadelphia, were the players. Their appearance was the signal for dashing riding and clever playing on the field.

Among other poloists who entered the fray were S. Harold Freeman, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Maurice Heckscher, Rodman Wanamaker, M. C. Fleischmann and Philip Randolph.

The teams were captained by Miss Sears and Mrs. Stevenson.

Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard has issued invitations for a meeting at her home, Holly House, Peacedale, R. I., to members of the cottage colony, to hear a talk by Mme. Slavko Grouitch, on the "Invasion of Serbia and Its Results," on Aug. 21. Tea will be served in the garden.

William A. Hazard, Secretary of the National Polo Association of New York, who arrived from Newport today, gave a luncheon in the Plaza of the Casino. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison of New York, and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr.

General George Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia is the guest of William E. Thompson at his villa, Kirklea.

Miss Frances Garnryck of New York, who has returned from a trip to Cape Cod, Mass., is at the Mathewson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas of East Greenwich, R. I., and Ralph W. Merrill of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Baker at their villa.

Casino registrations include Thomas J. Cowie, Paymaster General U. S. Navy; Mrs. Thomas Cowie, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. John W. Falls, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes, Washington, D. C.; S. Richie, U. S. Navy; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wetherill, Philadelphia, and Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, Oak Hill, Mass.

GOLFERS AT BRETTON WOODS

Many Players in Annual Tourney—E. T. Stotesburys Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 12.—Interest centred in the annual golf tournament at Bretton Woods, which had an unprecedented number of entries, among whom were Adrian Riker, Henry Spadone, H. G. Croft, Thomas Hooker, Roswell W. Mundy, L. A. Hamilton, J. P. S. Harrison, Thomas S. Woolsey, and Arthur S. Nye.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury entertained J. Kearsley Mitchell of Philadelphia at luncheon, and Charles E. Dana and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier of Philadelphia motored to the Mount Washington from the Profile House for luncheon.

Barclay Warburton, Jr., has left Bretton Woods for Boston to visit friends before going to Plattsburg.

Karl W. Neuhoff motored here from the Waumbek at Jefferson for luncheon at the Mount Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hale entertained at luncheon today at Polly's place at Colebrook, and Miss Janet Kissel and party of Morriston, N. J., were there for luncheon.

Mrs. Coleman Benedict of New York was one of the several New York society women arranging a pivot bridge at the Sunset Hill House today.

Mrs. Henry Spalding Schley, Mrs. William F. Dunpaugh, Mrs. R. Jay Walsh, and Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hammond were among Maplewood patronesses of the children's sunlight dance today at Maplewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin will arrive at the Mount Pleasant House at Bretton Woods tomorrow for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Flora Howard and Mrs. Margaret Moyer of New York, arrived at the Mount Pleasant from Colebrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Canable of Wilmington, and F. E. Thompson of New York, are joining Mrs. Thompson at the Crawford House tomorrow.

Longest Tunnel Named for Connaught.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Canada's new five-mile double track tunnel under the Selkirk Mountains, now on the eve of completion, will be known as "Connaught Tunnel." It will be in operation in a few weeks, lowering the Canadian Pacific's mountain grade by 500 feet. The work was begun less than three years ago. It is the longest double-track tunnel in the Western Hemisphere, a quarter of a mile longer than the Hoosac Tunnel.

DENMARK IS SPLIT ON SALE OF ISLANDS

Politics Enters Into Debate Preceding Lower House's Adoption of the Project.

ELECTION MAY CAUSE DELAY

Upper House Is Expected to Reject Plan as Popular Vote Is Demanded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14.—The Folkething today finished its discussion of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The result was quite as expected. Opposition Leader Christensen declared that all the Moderate Liberals were demanding a common polemical election, according to the new fundamental law, and were under no temptation to demand a vote of the people on the question of a sale unless such a vote were combined with the political elections.

Leader Christensen then further justified his intention, which is said to be solely to prepare the way for his elevation to the Premier's seat. Regarding the sale his position curiously is that he desires to vote against the sale of the islands now, but has declared himself ready to vote for the sale after an election which would upon all other questions than the sale, and even upon grave national and international questions.

Several members of the Government were brought into prominence by the seriousness of the electioneering struggle, and, at last, after the conservative spokesman had spoken against the sale before the end of the war, Premier Zahle declared that if an election were inevitable the Government would ask the United States to postpone further negotiations until November, when the results of the election would be known. He added that the Government would be earnestly advised to take a vote of the people first, and if any party thereafter demanded a common political election, the Government would propose a new fundamental law and the present Rigsdag would be dissoled. A vote of the people, he pointed out, could be finished in about three weeks.

The Folkething's four-day discussion at last ended in a division by which an amendment carrying a ratification of the sale by a vote of the people was adopted with 62 yeas, while 44 answered no. One conservative did not vote and six members were absent.

During the discussion in the Folksting today, Leader Christensen referred to publications in German papers alleging that the Danish Government had acted under American compulsion. He said that the Vossische Zeitung of Munich had charged that President Wilson had "put the pistol on the chest of little Denmark." Leader Christensen assumed that this opinion arose owing to the speech f Financial Minister Brandes about an amicable American pressure.

Foreign Minister Scavenius replied briefly that he had already sounded a warning against attaching any more importance to such press comments than to rumors about a foreign power trying to prohibit the ratification of the sale treaty.

Rejection by Landsthing Awaited.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Folkething, or lower house of the Danish Parliament, today voted in favor of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States, if a plebiscite favored the sale. The vote was sixty-two for the proposition to forty-four against it, one member being denied a vote and six being absent.

Having taken this action, the Folkething took up the question of ratification of the treaty itself, providing for the sale of the islands. The number of votes cast for and against the treaty was the same as that upon the question of the sale.

An influential member of the Conservative Party in the Landsthing, the upper house, told the Associated Press correspondent that it seemed to be a settled matter that the Landsthing would reject the treaty. Public meetings on the treaty will begin in the Landsthing tomorrow.

The fact that the opposition in the Folkething was not in the slightest degree placated by the Government's proposed plebiscite—the division was the same as had been predicted two days ago—appears to justify the prediction that the Landsthing, where the opposition is in the majority, will reject the treaty. A rejection would mean a delay of probably three months in the final disposition of the islands since general elections hardly could be finished before the end of October and the new Government probably would not get into harness before the middle of November.

The Associated Press is assured by the highest sources that the Government at no time had nor has the slightest desire to evade a test of strength at general elections, but would greatly regret their becoming necessary in the case of the West Indian islands for two reasons. The first of these is because of the delay which would thus be caused, and the second because the proposed plebiscite would take the West Indies question out of politics and compel a decision solely on objective grounds.

As the situation now stands the whole matter has become one of purely internal party politics, in which the disposition of the islands is all but lost sight of. The Government feels that the sale or retention of the islands ought not to be made dependent in any degree on internal strife of the various parties, which it would be if the decision is thrown in with the varied issues of a general election. The Government is particularly anxious to accelerate a decision as to the fate of the islands because it feels it is under obligation to the United States to avoid needless delay in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced today that the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies would be taken up as soon as the Democratic caucus completed revision of the Revenue bill.

WATT MANSION NOW A CLUB.

Lincoln Republicans Will Give a Housewarming Tomorrow.

The Lincoln Republican Club, one of the oldest political organizations on the upper west side, has acquired, under a five-year lease, the entire block bounded by 139th and 140th Streets, Seventh and Lenox Avenues, on which the Watt house stands. This has been altered to make a clubhouse for the organization.

Outside of the clubhouse there are no other buildings on the grounds, which are covered with trees of many kinds mostly centuries old, grass lawns, and flower beds. There will be a big housewarming tomorrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, to which all the friends of the club are invited. Samuel Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and many other prominent Republicans will be present. The officers of the Lincoln Clu bare: President, Dr. P. J. Fagan; Treasurer, Dr. J. J. Stamfelder; Financial Secretary, R. Courant, and Recording Secretary, J. Silverstone.

Lustig-Rothstein Wedding Aug. 20.

The marriage of Miss Edith Rothstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rothstein of 302 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Henry Lustig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lustig, will take place on Sunday, Aug. 20, at the home of the bride.

Miss Loretta H. Moffitt Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Loretta H. Moffitt, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Moffitt of 316 West Fourteenth Street, New York, to James A. Hilly, also of this city, has been announced. Miss Moffitt is a sister of Francis X. Moffitt and is at Belmar, N. J., at a cottage Mrs. Moffitt has leased for the season. No date has been named for the wedding.

GEN. CHAS. J. PAINE, CUP DEFENDER, DEAD

Owner of the Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer Dies in His 84th Year.

HIS LAST BOAT THE JUBILEE

Bostonian Who Won Distinction in the Civil War Made a Fortune as Railroad Builder.

General Charles J. Paine, owner of the cup-defenders Volunteer, Mayflower, and Puritan, and for many years perhaps the best known yachtsman in this country, died last Saturday at his Summer home in Weston, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. He was a veteran of the civil war, and received the brevet of Major General for "meritorious and valuable services" at the capture of Fort Fisher.

Born in Boston, General Paine was a great grandson of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1853, and was a classmate of John Quincy Adams and Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of that university. General Paine studied law and passed his bar examinations, later on going into railroad construction, in which industry he accumulated a fortune.

In October, 1861, General Paine became a Captain in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, later being promoted to Major of the Thirtieth Massachusetts. A year after the war started, he was Colonel of the Second Louisiana Regiment from which he resigned during March, 1864.

His career as a yachtsman started in 1877 when he bought the schooner Zephyr, which he soon sold and two years later bought the schooner Halcyon, which was notoriously a slow boat.

In 1884 Sir Richard Sutton with the cutter Genesta challenged for the America Cup. General Paine formed a syndicate of eleven men and employed Edward Burgess to design the Puritan. On the days of the races, when the Puritan carried home the Stars and Stripes to victory, General Paine was sailing master, with Captain Crocker as skipper.

During the year following came the challenge of the Galatea, and Burgess built the Mayflower. General Paine had much to do with her design and Burgess always gave him credit for the success with which she defeated the English yacht. Following this, Lord Dunraven challenged with his Thistle and the Burgess-Paine combination again went to work and produced the Volunteer. Again the cup was ably defended and this marked the end of the Boston defense, for Burgess died the year after.

General Paine made one more bid for the honor of defending the America cup, Lord Dunraven challenged, six years after the previous race, with Thistle II, and a number of defenders were built. Stewart and Burney designed the Pilgrim for a Boston syndicate, the Vigilant and Colonia were built for New York syndicates by Herreshoff, and General Paine staked his hopes on the Jubilee, designed by his son, John B. Paine. In the elimination races, the Vigilant defeated the Jubilee and after that General Paine gradually withdrew from yachting.

General Paine was for many years a Director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the Mexican Central Railroad. He was one of the three special envoys accredited to the Governments of France, Great Britain and Germany in the interests of International Bimetallism during 1897. General Paine was also a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He belonged to the Somerset and Union Clubs of Boston, the New York Yacht Club, the Eastern Yacht Club and the Country Club.

Ward W. Simmons Drowned.

Ward W. Simmons, connected with F. B. Keech & Co., stock brokers of this city and a resident of Malvern, L. I., was drowned on Saturday while canoeing on the Delaware River, near the Delaware Water Gap. It is believed that he was seized with a heart attack or a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Simmons was 34 years old and was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. J. M. CRAWFORD, Consul General to Russia during the Harrison Administration and a former President of the Western Academy of Medicine, died on Sunday at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his seventy-second year.

NEWTON D. ARNOLD, Secretary Treasurer and General Manager of the Rumford Chemical Company, and the oldest thirty-third degree Mason in the Northern Jurisdiction, died on Sunday at Keekshaug, R. I., in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES T. KLEIN, with the advertising department of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for many years, and a resident of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, died on Sunday in the German Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year.

JAMES T. PRITCHARD, for many years head of the boiler department of the Georgia Southern Railroad, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederic Schabinger, 601 West 176th Street, in his fifty-ninth year.

WILLIAM E. ACKERT, a retired marine engineer, is dead at his home, in Jersey City, in his ninety-second year.

The Rev. CHARLES ANDREW PENNIE, the founder and for fifteen years pastor of the First Baptist Church in Canarsie, died on Sunday in his sixty-fourth year. Previous to his pastorate he ever held, Mr. Pennie was for ten years in church work, being a deacon and a teacher in the Sunday school of the Ainslie Street Baptist Church, and about seventeen years ago was ordained in Bayonne, N. J. He is survived by his wife, a brother, and two sisters.

ANDREW J. LUYSTER, one of the oldest residents of Oyster Bay, died at his home there on last Friday, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Luyster was a member of an old Long Island family, and for forty years was Superintendent of the Sammis Lumber Company's yards at Oyster Bay. He was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church there.

Mrs. CHRISTINE KRON, widow of Oscar Kron, and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on last Saturday, aged 63 years. She was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and left two daughters and two sons.

WILLIAM MALEY, formerly for many years in the storage and trucking business, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank McGuire, 41 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

ISAAC LAWRENCE PLATT SUTHERLAND, for thirty-five years with the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, and well known in that line of business in the Eastern States, died at his home, 127 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Sutherland was 69 years old, and for many years was Treasurer of the Mechanics and Traders' Association of Brooklyn and was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. His daughter, Ida J. Sutherland, and a brother, Walter, survive him.

CHARLES DE LANUDIERE YOUNG, 68 years old, an accountant, living at 623 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, died on last Saturday. He left a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. FLORENTINE M. SCHOMBURG, a daughter of Edward and Florentine Brune Plate, died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 1,065 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 39 years. A son and a daughter survive her.

HERBERT R.WILLIAMS, head of the real estate firm of H. R. Williams & Son, in the Richmond Hill section, died from heart disease on Sunday at Ocean Grove, N. J., and the funeral services this evening will be held at his late residence, 716 Hamilton Avenue, Richmond Hill. Mr. Williams was in his fifty-second year, and was a member of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Long Island, Richmond Hill Lodge, 862, F. and A. M., and the Union Congregational Church of Richmond Hill. His wife, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

A. HOLMES CLAWSON, son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank T. Clawson, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

MARQUIS DE SEGUR DIES.

"Chronicler of the Life of Paris Streets" Was Academy Member.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Marquis de Segur, the historian and member of the French Academy, died today. He was elected to the academy in 1907.

The Marquis Pierre Marie Maurice Henri de Segur was born in Paris and was in his sixty-fourth year. He was educated at the College of Stanislas and was known as the chronicler of the life and legends of the streets of Paris. Some of his best known books are "Le Tapissier de Notre Dame," "Le Résumé de la Rye St. Honoré" and "Julie de Lespinesse."

DR. MURPHY LEFT $1,000,000

Prelates of Catholic Church Officiate at Famous Surgeon's Funeral.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Funeral services for the late Dr. John B. Murphy, noted surgeon, were held today in St. James's Catholic Church.

Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, of which Dr. Murphy was a lifelong member, officiated at the services. Interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

It was said today that Dr. Murphy left no will disposing of an estate estimated at more than $1,000,000.

New Yorker Buys Bristmell Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Americana from the Bristmell Court Library which Sotheby was to sell this week has been disposed of privately to G. D. Smith of New York, acting for a private collector whose name was not revealed. The price paid was not made public.

Uruguayan Ministry Resigns.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 14.—The Uruguayan Ministry has resigned.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SAUNDERS.—Aug. 14, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Saunders, a son.

Married.

BOEHM—LONDON.—Mr. Albert London announces the marriage of his daughter, Edith Wolbarst London, to David Boehm, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916.

HARWOOD—PENDLETON.—Bradford Harwood to May Gertrude Pendleton, Aug. 14, 1916, New York, N. Y.

Died.

ARNOULD.—Aug. 14, Dennis Arnould, aged 68 years. Funeral services, chapel Stephen Merritt, 1,000 Park and Vanderbilt Aves., 10th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday night, 8 o'clock. Members Clemente Amitie Lodge, No. 410, F. and A. M.; New York Consistory, Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Concord Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., and Lincoln Commandery, G. A. R., invited to attend.

ARMITAGE.—Quogue, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 13, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Enoch and Caroline Scott Armitage, in her 78th year. Services at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 10:30 A. M.

ARMITAGE.—At Quogue, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 13, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Enoch and Caroline Scott Armitage, in her 78th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AVERDUNK.—Suddenly, Monday, Aug. 14, Gerhard Averdunk, beloved husband of the late Lena Averdunk. Funeral services at 14 East 39th St., Tuesday, 1:30 o'clock.

BALLING.—Suddenly, Aug. 14, Emma Muller, wife of Frank Balling. Funeral services Wednesday, 8 P. M., at the home of her mother, Mrs. C. Muller, 250 East 58th St.

BAUSHER.—On July 31, at Minneapolis, Minn., Richard G., son of the late Henry and Elizabeth Bausher.

BLUMENTHAL.—Rosa, Aug. 14, aged 74. Funeral from her late residence, 406 Lenox Av., Sunday, Aug. 17, P. M.

BOWEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., James Edson Bowen, son of James and Marie Jaques Bowen. Interment private.

CLAWSON.—At Plainfield, New Jersey, on Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, Augustus Holmes, son of Dr. Frank T. Clawson, in his 24th year. Services at his late residence, 672 West 7th St., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. Interment at Hillside Cemetery.

COSGROVE.—Suddenly, at Washington Heights Hospital, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1916, at 3 A. M., aged 35 years, Rose Cosgrove. May her soul rest in peace. Her brothers, John and James Cosgrove, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Jorgensen of Ridgefield Park, N. J.

DOBEINS.—On Monday, Aug. 14, at his residence, Springdale, Conn., Thomas Dobbins, in his 85th year. Funeral services at St. John's R. C. Church, Stamford, Conn., at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 16. Interment private.

FEINER.—Isadore P., on Aug. 14, at Knickerbocker Hospital, beloved husband of Esther and son of Philip and Pauline Feiner. Services at the late residence, 3,143 Broadway, at 10 A. M., Wednesday.

GIPSON.—On Aug. 14, 1916, at his residence, 12 Winthrop St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Robert William Gibson, husband of Maude Gledhill and son of Robert and Annie R. Gibson, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock.

HALLETT.—Suddenly, at Blue Point, L. I., Aug. 14, 1916, Mary Alice, aged 5 years and 6 months, second daughter of Alice T. Lewis and Dr. Frederick S. Hallett of Hackensack, N. J. Funeral private.

HAWKINS.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Brewster and Sarah Taylor Hawkins, aged 77 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 250 Henry St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 2:30 o'clock.

HYDE.—Maria M. Hyde, daughter of the late William and Eliza, at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916, after a short illness. Services Thursday at 134 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KEANE.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, at her Summer residence, Livingston, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Keane, in her 91st year. Funeral from her late home, 125 East 54th St., Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., thence to St. Agnes's Church, Lexington Av. and 43d St. Interment Calvary. Kindly do not send flowers.

KLEIN.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1:10 P. M., at the age of 65, Charles T. Klein. Funeral service at his late residence, 230 West 90th St., at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 15.

LITTLE.—Aug. 13, 1916, George Bryce Little in his 83d year. Remains may be viewed at 151 East 125th St. until 4 P. M. Tuesday. Interment Pearsall, Texas.

McGILL.—Aug. 12, 1916, Mary L. H., wife of George W. McGill and daughter of William Clagget, Harry and Lavinia Peebles of Sewickley, Penn., at her residence, 214 Riverside Drive. Funeral and interment at convenience of family, Georgetown (Washington, D. C.) and Sewickley (Penn.) papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the late Joseph C. Morris, at her residence, 15 Church St., Bloomfield, N. J. Notice of funeral later.

MUNGER.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, Mary Stout, widow of the late M. M. Dwight Munger. Funeral and interment at Canandaigua.

OUTERBRIDGE.—Suddenly, on Aug. 12, 1916, at her late residence at Litchfield, Conn., Esther E., widow of the late Dr. T. A. Outerbridge. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of the family.

PRAGUE.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, at Rochester, N. Y., William H. Prague of 42 West 93d St., New York City, beloved husband of Ethel J. Huster. Funeral services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. New Orleans, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore papers please copy.

RALL.—At New Canaan, Conn., Anthony P. Rall, aged 63. Funeral services will be held at the Greek Church, 153 East 72d St., Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

RIGGS.—Norman, son of Henry B. and Frances Churchill, died at Carrizozo, N. M., Saturday, Aug. 12. Interment Orange, Conn.

STRAIN.—Suddenly, at Tyrone, N. M., Robert Strain, Jr., in his 24th year.

STODWELL.—Died at South Salem, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, Edwin A. Stodwell in the 80th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUTHERLAND.—On Aug. 13, Isaac L. Platt, beloved husband of the late Jennie E. Sutherland and father of Ida J. Sutherland. Funeral services at his late residence, 127 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

VALDES.—Suddenly on Sunday, Aug. 13, Felix ("Phil") Valdes, dearly loved husband of Florence Halstead. Services Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 1 P. M., at 480 West 141st.

Died.

WEBB.—Suddenly, Sunday, Aug. 13, Ernest Hallock Webb, Jr., infant son of Ernest Hallock Webb and Ethel Dale Willson Webb.

VONDERMUHLL.—Anna Margaret, younger daughter of Alfred E. and Mary Anderson Vondermuhll, suddenly on Sunday, Aug. 13, at the home of her parents, 10 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—Herbert R., suddenly, at Ocean Grove, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, in his 52d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 716 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Aug. 15, at 8 o'clock.

BEHLING.—Caroline, 963 Washington Av., Bronx, Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CASPARY.—Elizabeth, Aug. 13, aged 86.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Meisel and Mr. H. R. Tyroler will look at Fall coats Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on fur-trimmed coats and suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better class coats. 11 East 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Wanted, men's, women's, and children's Summer wearing apparel in large or small lots for cash. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Latin American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular price dresses, with a large plant, desire connection with reliable concern; can furnish serge or satin if necessary. B 65 Times.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Fiehn will look at Fall silk and serge dresses Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses at great sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. 307 5th Av. Farragut 3232.

DRESSES, suits, waists, skirts, &c., wanted immediately. 759 Gramercy. 37 East 19th.

RAINCOAT CLOTH.—Raw or rubberized; will buy any quantity for cash; must be cheap. Martimer Company, 200 5th Av.

SERGE, (navy,) Juilliard, No. 54,221 or similar number, in 54-inch material. Quote lowest price for quantity order. Address H 322 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Elliot Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., are open to buy a large quantity of silks for cash. H. Abramson, Representing, 5 West 4th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits all week; from $9 to $15. 56 East 13th St., 5th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking cheap suits. Room 608A, 303 5th Av.

SUITS.—Jobbers open for ladies' Fall suits. 146 West 25th St., 12th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits all week; A. M. only. 16th floor, 36 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suit samples. 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

WEARING APPAREL — Ladies and children's. Cash for lots. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, nr. Broadway. 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHS, Fisher & Kennedy, range 3,400, $.407, 4,303; also Wilson & Lawrence, range 1,359, 1,352, 1,337, at opening prices. B 28 Times.

COATS.—For sale, about 500 misses' silk and satin coats; beautiful fabrics, handsomely lined; bright colors, red, blue, plain white, and other colors; well styled; desirable for high-class retail stores, suitable for bargain sales; prices very low; sizes 2 to 6 years. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—We are showing the latest models in children's, juniors' and misses' coats, also plushes, at most reasonable prices; call and be convinced. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats to close out. We are also showing a complete line of silk waists from $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 8-10 West 19th.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's coats, plushes; immediate delivery. Dennison & Trautfield, 3 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $9. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

CLOTHS.—Ridings, E. C. fancies, checks and plaids; also Wallace's brown astrachan at opening prices and terms. N 25 Times.

DRESSES.—Job of wedding dresses to close out at a price. Hob Dress Co., 236 East 34th St.

DRESSES.—For sale, Susquehanna silk poplins; velveteens and corduroy. Mr. Rubin, 25 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES, Jobs of satin dresses at sacrifice. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

DRESSES, Party and Evening; $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 164 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESS-FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2682.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

GOLD BRAID and Spangle Trimmings to sell at a price. B 82 Times.

HOUSE DRESSES, Wrappers, &c.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d. Prices absolutely below cost.

JEWELRY.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. I. Ganz will look at jobs in jewelry and Christmas novelties Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16-18-20 West 32d St.

MAIMAN.—Cutting machine, straight knife, guaranteed 10 years; will sell cheap. Call between 12 and 1, 41 West 25th; Grasso & Schulman.

MUFFS.—600 Marabou muffs, caps, ostrich boas; sacrifice. Fenster & Bernstein, 78 5th Av.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 26th.

PETTICOATS.—Silk; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th St.

PLUSHES. — Lapinex, Susquehanna linings and A. D. Juilliard's velours; all colors for sale. Phone Madison Square 9136.

PLUSHES.—Peerless plushes for sale. Telephone 4077 Chelsea.

PLUSH.—50 pieces, 50-50. Call Madison Square 4761.

POPLIN SUITS.—Special numbers at $8.75 in all-wool poplin; big seller. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SALESMAN with uptown showroom wants cloak lines on commission. H 315 Times.

SERGE.—For sale, about 50 pieces 52-54-inch brocaded wool serge, navy, drab, brown, Copen., plum, and black. Twenty-five to 50 pieces all-wool serge, 56-inch fabric, tan, pearl, and black; excellent qualities; cheap for quick sale. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 36-inch, 220 pieces, invisible, 41½c. net cash; Wm. Whitman, style 67, 100 pieces, 47½c. net cash. Gramercy 4063.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, alpine 451, gabardines, gara 1,022, and various poplins. B 92 Times.

SERGES.—Half wool, 32 and 36 inch, also all wool. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

SETS.—Sport three-piece in Jersey cloth and genuine fur; inducements; children's furs. S. Frankel, 50 West 24th St.

SILK, Jap.; 3½ mummie, 28 cents yard; 7½, 54 cents yard; first quality. Telephone 6100 Spring.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9080 Mad. Sq.

SKIRTS.—Wonderful values, good satin skirts, $3.75 up; also full line of novelties in silk and cloth; a visit will repay you for your trouble. Freedman & Wolbarst Skirt Co., 38 West 26th St.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—5,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS, awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 140 West 30th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded and bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. Mad. Sq. 3358.

SUITS.—500 poplin and gabardine suits, latest Fall models, to close out; also showing best values in the city in mixture serge and poplin suits from $3.95 to $15. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,148 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.95 up. Rotkstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt delivering guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 26th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...3½@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Jobbers Are Rushed.

Reports from jobbers of practically all kinds of merchandise indicate that business is booming. The settlement of the garment strike is bringing an army of the smaller buyers into market who had been waiting for that event, and in the big wholesale houses all departments are busy. Not only are the sales ahead of those of last year in the amount of money involved, but they are also more numerous. Dress goods and silks are especially active due in no small part, it is said, to the operations of some of the smaller cutters. These buyers either delayed purchasing or sold the goods they had on hand, with the result that the present scarcity of merchandise in first hands has driven them to the jobber for replenishment. Fancies seem to be wanted more by these buyers than staples. Both staple and dress cotton are moving well, the sale of the latter being greatly helped by the demands of the exporters.

Women's Neckwear Style Chart.

As a result of co-operation on the part of manufacturers who are members of the Women's Neckwear Association, a style chart has been compiled that is expected to help materially in increasing the season's sales. The main object of the movement was definitely to establish styles far enough in advance to allow the buyers to operate with confidence as soon as they desired, instead of withholding their orders until their own investigations gave them an inkling of what was going to be "right." It was also felt that the association membership was influential enough to have their styles recognized as authoritative by the women's ready-to-wear makers and to induce the latter to co-operate with the neckwear men so far as possible. The chart contains twenty-five styles. Each of them is looked on as worthy of the consideration of buyers, they having been chosen by a committee elected by the association for that purpose. The chart is being given wide publicity in the trades interested, and is also being sent to every representative neckwear buyer in the country.

Southern Buyers Differ.

While the impression given by Southern buyers here yesterday was that there was little reason to complain of the condition of things south of Mason and Dixon's line, there was a difference of opinion expressed regarding the extent to which they should plunge. Said one man who came from Danville, Va.: "We are in the heart of the Virginia leaf tobacco district, and this is enough this year to indicate that I am going to spend a lot of money here. In fact, I am plunging on everything, because I know I am going to have a big Fall business. The leaf tobacco growers are in fine shape, and prices they will get promise to be as high as those received three years ago. This means that there will be plenty of money to spend." A retailer from Atlanta was not so optimistic. "Conditions are right," he said, "in spite of recent floods, but prices are too high. As a result, when I feel I need ten pieces of goods I buy eight. I know I am taking chances on deliveries, but I would rather do that than pay present prices. They can only go one way now, in my opinion, and that is downward."

Wall Paper Jobbers Here.

While not all of the exhibits of 1917 lines of wall paper were ready yesterday, when the showings began at the Breslin, Imperial and Park Avenue, Hotels, a number of large buyers were "on the job" early and were busy during the day looking at the bewildering arrays of new things that were being shown. Present indications are that there will be more buyers here this season than for the last seven years or more, due largely to the variety and extent of the new lines, but principally to the higher prices that are being asked. The advances range, on the average, up to 25 per cent. over last year's figures, being proportionately larger on the cheaper lines. This is because paper stock, which is the scarcest of the raw materials, is a bigger factor in the selling prices of the cheaper papers than the labor or color costs. The tendency away from narrow papers and toward 30-inch ones is particularly marked in the better lines.

No Novel Stationery.

Stationers having high class trade say that they are having nothing new to offer their customers these days. Everything in fancy note paper was from abroad and they are now obliged to depend upon the domestic supply. The scarcity of dyes reduces colors to a few standard shades, and the lack of a supply of rags which has cut down the output of paper has further limited the variety.

Gray Goods Sales Were Fair.

Though there was not the snap to trading in the local gray goods market yesterday that there was in the closing days of last week, some pretty good business was done for deliveries ranging all the way from spot to early 1917. Spot and nearby goods were hard to get, and in many cases the mills are more willing to sell contracts at present figures than they are the nearby deliveries. Printcloths were more active than sheetings, the recent jacking-up of prices on the latter goods putting many of them at levels which make the buyers hesitate. Among the printcloth sales were 39-inch 80 squares, 39-inch 68-72s, 38½inch 64-60s and 38½inch 60-52s at the prices quoted below. They were:

39-inch, 80-83s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	.6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.5⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.5⅝c
39-inch, 66-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.5½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4¼c

*Asked.

WE SELL THE USE OF MONEY—

just as you sell pig iron, lumber or any other staple. Transactions with us are exactly like other business dealings. We make ADVANCES ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS simply a banking arrangement. Basing BOTH 6% interest and small commission on LOAN, not collateral, WE SAVE YOU 20%. WE do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect. See our representative.

Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place, New York City. Boston and Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. Garvin, notions, hosiery; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss G. A. Tobin, waists, knit goods, house dresses; Miss B. Konrad, ladies' wear; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics, wash goods, linens; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—Edward, Wren Co.; C. J. Weichel, toys, china; Woodward.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Bein, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery; Breslin.

ALBION, Neb.—Gunther & Shirley; H. Gunther, general mdse.; Room 1,008, 47 West 34th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Brothers; C. E. Hedberg, silks, dress goods; J. Scheeline, clothing; 23 East 26th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses, furs; Breslin.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, cloaks, furs; P. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 B'way.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; E. A. White, domestics; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, dry goods; 148 West 23d.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co.; L. Gifford, shoes; 20 E. 46th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; G. F. Cantrell, silks; 1,170 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. L. Haines, housefurn. goods, toys, china; J. A. Carr, jewelry, neckwear; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

AUSTIN, Texas—Women's Shop; Miss J. Theiss, Miss L. McIntyre, millinery, women's wear; Great Northern.

BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock, human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Sq. Hotel.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, Spring children's white, colored dresses; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; L. Kramer, waists, dress materials; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—F. Lazarus & Co.; C. M. Behrend, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; Walsh.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china, glassware, forgings, domestic toys; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Woll, ready-to-wear; 15 W. 20th.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Farnbacher D. G. Co.; J. Farnbacher, clothing, ready-to-wear; 356 5th Av.

BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; E. Posey, housefurn. goods, Longacre.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—F. Marx Store; A. Marx, man, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. Rice, milliner; J. J. Loud, ready-to-wear; 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; S. Joseph, shoes; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Co. Dept. Store; Miss B. McEvoy, notions; 1,150 B'way.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Seibel Bros.; O. P. Seibel, Mrs. L. McKibbon, millinery; Continental.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Rosenberg, neckwear; Miss M. McGuire, notions; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Mr. Taylor, furs; Mr. Heller, boys' clothing; Miss Mahoney, ladies' skirts; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery, basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Silberman, knit goods; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Reardion, boys' clothing; Mr. Gallagher, men's clothing; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Filchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, underwear, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; 315 5th Av.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—" Mendel's "; Miss E. Mendel; coats, suits; L. Mendel, boys' clothing; McAlpin.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss Soderstrom, ribbons, neckwear, hdkfs., yellings; J. P. Schaeffer, men's furn. goods, jewelry, toilet articles, hosiery, gloves; A. B. Chamansky, coats, suits, dresses, waists, house dresses; 303 5th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King & Co.; Mrs. M. E. Williams, millinery, ribbons; 17 West 28th; Flanders.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; J. H. Dosser, General mdse.; 315 5th Av.; Flanders.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A. & L. Jupp; Miss M. Bohen, millinery; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss A. Brown, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. E. Goode, clothing; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss S. Gray, corsets; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. McCordock, linens, embroideries, white goods; 116 West 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss S. Gray, corsets; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. McCordock, linens, embroideries, white goods; 116 West 32d.

CAIRO, Ill.—Weber-Wolters D. G. Co.; H. Weber, wholesale dry goods, notions; 366 Broadway; Navarre.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; R. Silverman, basement, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mendel Brothers; Mrs. Nichole, millinery; E. Mandel, laces; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; G. A. Wilson, waists; G. L. Yeatch, bedding; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinrich, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. Chattin, notions, laces, ribbons; 48 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Co.; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit underwear; 379 B'way.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; A. J. Schinagl, china, glass; S. Mandelberg, furniture; E. Solomon, jewelry; C. Nordquist, curtains, upholstery goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Green's; Miss M. Livingston, dresses; 1,199 Broadway.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Brothers; J. Siegel, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss A. Kelly, corsets; 23 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Wethered, women's suits; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. Hyon, domestics; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; S. F. Pogue, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss J. Marsh, jewelry, stationery; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; A. Hutchinson, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss M. Stalb, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepker Co.; J. Manley, cloaks, suits; 350 Bwy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Taylor Son Co.; Mrs. J. C. Orum, women's wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; C. E. Carlson, men's furn. goods; A. N. Oldreive, hosiery, gloves, underwear, umbrellas; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, Fall dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, H. R. Tyroler, Fall coats; Miss Fiehn, Fall dresses; I. Ganz, jobs jewelry, novelties; 72 Madison Av.

CLINTON, Iowa—Towle & Meyer Co.; C. O. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Kaufman & Co.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Roberts Cloak & Suit House; H. L. Roberts, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Moorehouse-Martens Co.; J. Richter, woolen dress goods, linings; 1,170 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—J. L. White Co.; W. G. Butler, domestics; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Bee Hive; A. S. Loewherz, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,170 B'way.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—A. W. Goodman Co.; Mr. Goodman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, dry goods; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; G. Coon, waists, underwear, neckwear; 1,133 B'way.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Simon & Landauer; M. Landauer, clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Summerfield Co.; L. Hodgeton, furniture; Cumberland.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & H. Abrahams; H. Abrahams, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; C. B. Kumler, clothing; 220 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Joslyn D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, jewelry, ribbons, leather goods; 23 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; E. P. Fried, carpets, rugs, upholstery; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Brothers; N. Cassidy, basement, waists, children's wear, petticoats; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; C. E. Henderson, linens; 358 4th Av.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, cloaks, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; H. A. McDonald, silks, velvets, dress goods, cloths, linings; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; W. Bridge, basement, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.;; T. P. Stack, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Gray, waists, petticoats, underwear; Miss Potter, neckwear; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; D. Scheyer, white goods, laces, notions, fancy goods, silks, linens, corsets, neckwear; 320 Broadway.

DULUTH, Minn.—G. A. Gray Co.; G. M. Tallant, cloaks, suits, waists; Sherman Square.

EAST LIVERPOOL—Star Bargain Store; Miss L. E. Haley, millinery, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Wasbutzky Bros.; G. A. Wolf, Miss A. Haley, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; Mr. O'Hara, house furn. goods, china; 1,239 Broadway.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, dress goods, linens, white goods; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. P. Lahr & Sons; A. P. Lahr, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; J. H. Rownd, Miss Dent, Miss Wilson, millinery; 1,270 B'way.

FRANKFORT, Ind.—Hertz ry Goods Co.; A. Levy, dry goods, carpets, &c.; St. Andrew.

FULLERTON, Neb.—Penny & Bryson; A. E. Bryson, general merchandise; Room 1,008, 47 West 34th.

GALVESTON, Texas—Fellinan D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. O'Brien, millinery; 116 West 32d.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss A. Tully, millinery; 432 4th Av.; Waldorf.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—J. B. Wharton Co.; J. B. Wharton, dry goods, notions, shoes; Aberdeen.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Kaufman Brothers & Co.; E. Kaufman, I. Kaufman, ladies' ready-to-wear cloaks, suits, millinery, waists, dressts, shirts, children's clothing; 32 West 22d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Miss M. Dunlap, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av. Wallick's.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Peyton & Jarvis; L. H. Jarvis, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Famous; T. T. Terry, S. Terry, ready-to-wear; 1,132 Broadway; Park Avenue.

HUTCHISON, Kan.—O. F. Sawyer D. G. Co.; O. L. Sawyer, ready-to-wear; Park Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Fettis D. G. Co.; Miss S. Brandenberg, gloves; 230 5th Av.; Gregorian.

INDIANAPOLIS.—L. S. Ayers & Co.; Miss S. Lightstone, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. Coombs, neckwear; R. Mann, stationery, leather goods; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss P. Burke, ribbons; Miss M. B. Conlongue, laces, trimmings; 1,140 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Taylor Carpet Co.; C. Taylor, carpets, rugs, draperies, mattings, linoleums; Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Havens & Geddes Co.; H. O. Wright, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons; 72 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS.—L. S. Ayres Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; C. H. Paine, silks; 1,201 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Marott Dept. Store; J. J. Rothschild, general mdse.; Martinique.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wm. H. Block Co.; Mr. Paige, silks; Miss Blum, waists; W. H. Block, Jr., white goods, piece goods; Miss Whitcomb, corsets; 1,200 Broadway.

JACKSON, Miss.—Union Dept. Store; K. F. Walker, jewelry, hosiery, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.

JACKSON, Mich.—Cook & Feldher Co.; W. H. Youlin, cloaks; J. O'Dwyer, dry goods; Breslin.

JAKSONVILLE, Fla.—ohen Bros.; G. B. Yenawine, linens, white goods; Mr. Morrow, silks, dress goods; Mrs. H. Cunningham, ladies' waists; C. C. Chapman, ladies' suits, coats; 1,239 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Stuart-Bernstein Co.; A. B. Bernstein, clothing, men's furn. goods, hats; R. 1,210, 220 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Schwartz, knit goods; Breslin.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; Miss A. Ruthledge, millinery; 16 East 33d.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; B. Becker, carpets, upholsteries, blankets; 72 Madison Square; Sherman Square.

JOILET, Ill.—M. A. Fellman, ready-to-wear; 395 Broadway.

JOLIET, Ill. — L. Stearn & Sons; G. Reiss, clothing, furn. goods; 270 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. Richercek, laces; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—D. D. Brissoc Co.; F. F. Rosser, notions, women's, children's ready-to-wear 258 Church; Flanders.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Smith, Harrison & Co.; J. P. Smith, clothing; Imperial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; E. R. Eberly, hosiery, fancy goods, robbons, notions, laces; 43 W. 34th; Wallick.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; A. L. Thalman, hosiery, gloves, millinery, laces; 334 4th Av.

LA PORTE, Ind.—Meyer-Lindorf Co.; Mr. Schenck, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

LAWRENCE, Miss.—Fine Bros.; N. Fine, dry goods; 45 West 34th.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A. D. Weaver, dry goods; Mrs. Carl, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way; Great Northern.

LAWTON, Okla.—Koehler Co.; M. Koehler, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—William Small & Co.; F. Vanderschmidt, ladies' ready-to-wear; L. Vanderschmidt, general merchandise; Martinique.

LEWISTON, Me.—Great Dept. Store; L. L. Peck, cloaks, suits, waists; Great Northern.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Famous Merc. Co.; A. Byron, millinery, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; A. Stahl, millinery, basement millinery; 95 Madison Av.; Algonquin.

LOS ANGELES—Peopl's Cloak and Suit House; M. M. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; T. C. Lorenzen, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Kahn Bros.; J. G. Kahn, woolens; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; H. P. Selman, costumes, wraps; 1,261 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; S. L. White, fancy goods, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss C. Elder, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Howard & Co.; C. R. Howard, J. C. Howard, cloaks, suits; Grand.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. B. Lowenstein & Bros.; J. A. Almond Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Almond, domestic linens, flannel; 220 5th Av.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—Levin D. G. Co.; J. Levin, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous; T. P. Peiser, Fall dresses; 72 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Rosenfield Co.; J. Rosenfield, cloaks, suits, millinery; 470 4th Av.

MEMPHIS—John Gerber Co.; W. Moriarty, boys' clothing, dress goods, silks; F. G. Beurer, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. O. Crutchfield, linens; J. A. Moss, wash goods; 22 E. 17; Park Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. C. Baum, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs, leather goods; umbrellas; 148 W. 23d.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; J. A. Moss, wash goods, linings; T. O. Crutchfield, white goods, linens; T. B. Sharp, silks, velvets; I. J. Kornik, dress goods; D. J. Strichfaden, men's furnishing goods; 22 East 17th.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg & Co.; L. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d; New Strand.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—B. E. Heller Co.; B. E. Heller, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; H. Berliner, china, glassware, lamps; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE.—Herzfeld Phillipson Co.; Mr. McDonough, linens, white goods; Miss Spooner, art goods; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—T. A. Chapman Co.; C. Ritzler, furn. goods; Latham.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Scheffelbein, waists; Mr. Thornton, basement, ready-to-wear; 304 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; H. E. Atkinson, cloaks, suits; 115 W. 25th; Great Northern.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; D. P. Birkett, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, gloves, ribbons; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, cloaks, suits, waists; J. Henderson, dress goods; 1,170 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. S. Murphy, muslin, knit underwear, corsets; 23 East 26th; Great Northern.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery Fair; Mrs. S. Murphy, muslin, knit underwear; J. J. Ellis, carpets, draperies; 23 East 26th.

MONTREAL, Canada—Almy's, Ltd.; E. S. Emmerton, ladies' ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

MONTREAL, Canada—John Murphy Co., Ltd.; Mr. Davis, millinery; 47 W. 34th, Room 728.

MUNCIE, Ind.—W. A. McNaughton & Co.; J. E. Rhea, linens, laces, embroideries, notions, white goods; Miss G. Greenlee, Miss P. Sunderland, ladies' wear; 1,239 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Hirschberg Bros.; C. Hirschberg, cloaks, suits, millinery, men's furn. goods; Hirald Square.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Palace Clothing Co.; H. Grossman, women's ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d; Aberdeen.

NASH

AUTO CRIPPLES ORGANIZE.

Victims of Accidents Seek Relief from Bankrupts.

An organization of persons crippled by automobiles or injured in other accidents is being formed by Miss Melke Clar of 31 West 111th Street. She said yesterday that a petition was to be sent to Congress asking for legislation to insure such victims the same standing as other creditors when the persons against whom they win damage suits go into bankruptcy. Miss Clar is herself a cripple from an automobile accident. She was struck by a motor car at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street in December, 1913, and has since been unable to walk without crutches.

Miss Clar brought suit for damages against the owner of the automobile and obtained a verdict for $10,000 last Spring. A little later, she says, she learned that the defendant had become bankrupt. Several friends of Miss Clar had similar experiences. They talked their cases over and decided to organize. Miss Clar says her organization will be open not only to automobile victims and persons crippled in other accidents, but to physicians and other professional men.

DE SAULLES PAYS ALIMONY.

Temporary Agreement Pending Wife's Suit for Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney approved yesterday an agreement between counsel in the suit that Mrs. Blanquita E. de Saulles, the Chilean heiress, has brought for divorce against John Longer de Saulles, the former Yale quarter back, of the real estate firm of Heckscher & de Saulles, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. It is agreed that until the final decree de Saulles shall pay his wife $300 a month for the support of herself and their young son, John. The husband will also pay $1,000 counsel fees.

The father may see his son at reasonable times, but shall not be allowed to remove him from his mother's care for more than three hours at a time. It is also stipulated that from Sept. 5 to Oct. 15 the father shall have the sole custody of John, Jr.

MERCANTILE AGENTS MEET.

Eleventh Annual Convention Begins at the Hotel McAlpin.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Mercantile Agencies opened yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. Frank C. Thompson of the Retailers' Commercial Agency of this city welcomed the visiting members, and Samuel Rosenfeld of St. Louis, President of the association, responded. The reports of President Rosenfeld and Claude King, Springfield, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer, were read, after which business of a routine character was taken up. In the afternoon the delegates and their wives made an automobile trip to points of interest in the city.

At this morning's session reports of standing committees will be received, to be followed by a paper by William R. Stone of Washington, D. C., on the cost of service. A general discussion by the members of this phase of the association's work will be held at the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Stone's paper. The afternoon session will be devoted to topics of trade interest, among them mercantile agency advertising.

About forty mercantile agencies located in all sections of the country are represented.

100% PROFIT IN BLIND POOL.

Venture Put Forth by Henry L. Doherty & Co. Is Closed Up.

Investors who took a chance on a "blind pool" organized three years ago by Henry L. Doherty & Co. have been notified that the venture has been closed up with a net profit of more than 100 per cent. The bankers invited subscriptions from their clients on conditions that allowed them the fullest latitude in electing the form the proposed investment should take. The pool was called the "Subscription Fund of 1913."

Of the $3,000,000 which was subscribed, only $1,000,000 was ever called for payment, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. was credited upon the sums supplied. The account was never active, it was said yesterday, the trustees limiting themselves to an investment in Cities Service common. On Aug. 1, when an accounting was made for the purpose of dissolving the fund, there was awarded 7,24 shares of Cities Service, with a current quotation of $2,000 for each $1,000 paid in.

MANY FANCY HANDBAGS.

Some of Them Show Elaborate Steel Bead Decorations.

This has been a season of fancy hand bags. Every woman must have a half dozen, and new designs are coming in all the time. The steel beaded bags which have been so popular in France are still the thing here. There are many ways in which the beads are used, and some of the bags reproduce the shapes of our grandmother's days. One of these in black is straight around at the top, drawn together at the bottom with a steel bead tassel, and other tassels finish the points of a skirt which falls half the length of the bag.

Beads are used in solid block designs, single lines of beads form diamonds and squares and there are little allover patterns, many of them finished with tassels. The silk bags are usually drawn up with simple bands of the material. There are also steal beads on white and they are pretty on gray. Mourning bags are ornamented with black beads. One smart one has the lower half set solidly with the beads. There are also bags of gay colors made with the lower half of beads and the flare at the top set solidly with them.

One of the new bags with frames has a skirt of the material edged with steel beads, the frame is covered with the silk and there is a brilliant jeweled knob. Another of these small round frame black silk bags which has a gilt knob has for a novelty what may be called three little panniers on each side each edged with patent leather. A brown bag is very prettily ornamented with brown and amber beads. There are colors on black, but they are less attractive.

The hand bag fashion has been an expensive one this year. The new bags range in price from $15 for the more simple up to $40 or so, and none seems elaborate. The bags of the earlier season now reduced are selling for $5, $6 and $7.

Burlap Demand Falls Off.

After some pretty good buying, principally of heavyweights, the demand for burlaps in the local market has fallen off somewhat in the last few days. Not much was doing yesterday, though spot and nearby prices continued firm on the basis of 6.75 cents for 40-inch 8-ounce goods and 8.25 cents for 10½-ounce cloths. Ten-ounce "forties" were quoted at 8.10 cents, with 7½-ounce goods in the same width held at 6.62½@6.70 cents. Quotations on futures are said to be very irregular, the variations in some cases being half a cent a yard. Jute continues firm and high, being held at London, for nearby delivery, at £31 15 shillings per ton. There is not much feature to the Calcutta market at the moment, with Dundee quiet as a result of the annual closing-down.

Drawbacks on Air Brakes.

The large contracts now being filled by American manufacturers of railroad equipment for Russia and other foreign countries has made it desirable for domestic manufacturers to apply to the Treasury Department for drawback allowances on the imported material used in air brakes. An application of this kind just granted by the department, after carefully investigating the claim, was to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh. The department ruled that the allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported material used in the manufacture of the exported air brakes and air brake parts, the allowance for waste to be reduced according to the quantity of imported material which the value thereof will replace.

Cashmere Hand Embroideries.

Hand embroideries from Cashmere are among the new things shown in lunch sets and table scarfs, and they are brilliantly effective. The embroidery is on silk, the flowers or leaves edging the pieces and the design cut out. There are brilliant purples and greens and reds. A beautiful lunch set is of green and red maple leaves alternating. The work is done on raw silk, which has the effect of a heavy linen. There is a small square for the centre of the table, edged with the maple leaves nearly double the natural size, and the place doilies are each formed of one single leaf, red or green. The set, centre square and dozen leaves, is $25. The embroidery on the leaves is solid. Another tea table cloth with the maple leaf edge is also attractive.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the white goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue, will be held today to place orders for Spring delivery. To-morrow and Thursday there will be meetings of buyers of domestics and linens.

Six new concerns were recently elected to membership in the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, bringing the total number of members up to 888.

RED WALL PAPER SCARCE.

Manufacturers at Fall Style Exhibit Tell of Dye Shortage.

Wall paper manufacturers, whose annual output approximates in value $40,000,000, yesterday opened to the jobbing trade the new Spring and Fall (1917) styles and patterns. The exhibits of next year's wall decorations were shown in the Park Avenue, Imperial, and Breslin Hotels, while manufacturing firms having New York offices displayed productions on their own premises. The trade opening was attended by a large number of jobbers and other factors from all parts of the country, although the attendance of buyers was not expected to reach its height before to-morrow.

Jobbers yesterday found that prices demanded by manufacturers were far above last year's level, while some popular colors and shades did not figure in patterns at all. The higher prices, however, did not discourage buyers, as reports from widely separated parts of the country all agreed that the outlook for next season's business was exceptionally good. A representative of a large wall paper manufacturing concern said of present conditions:

"The war has continued to add to the cost of raw materials used in our business, while certain colors have been out of the market entirely. Thus at today's opening for next season, manufacturers are compelled to ask an advance of 50 per cent. over last year's selling prices. Not only has paper and other material consumed in the industry been scarce and difficult to get, but raw colors have risen anywhere from 60 to 600 per cent., while many shades are impossible to obtain. On this latter account, reds and other of the darker shades do not appear in the samples being shown.

"Blacks and whites will remain popular in next season's goods, while so-called 'putty' shades also will have a vogue. Certain shades of grays and tans will be popular. The tendency in the new styles is leading more toward lighter tones. Cretonnes also will have their usual run."

Most of the exhibitors are members of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association, of which Henry Burns of the Robert Graves Company is President.

Used for a New Purpose.

Tolinette is an old material used for a new purpose this year. Golf skirts have been made of it with satisfactory results for those who do not object to striking colors. The material is cotton, with a poplin finish, a yard and a half wide, and costing $1.75 a yard. The material comes always with one broad red and another broad Roman stripe. It only varies from time to time in the different combinations of color in the stripe. It is of English make, washes perfectly, and wears like iron. One old New York firm has a reputation of having had it always in stock for fifty years. It is used sometimes in wealthy households for table covers in the servants' rooms. It is also used for draperies, and makes excellent cushion covers. Making golf skirts from it is quite new, and nothing could be more serviceable. It is just heavy enough to hang well and does not crease.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Metapan, at Cristobal, Aug. 14.
SS Cymric, at Cardiff, Aug. 14.
SS Ben Nevis, at La Paillice, Aug. 7.
SS Republica Argentina, from Rotterdam, Aug. 7.
SS Penmorvah, at Havre, Aug. 10.
SS Djember, at Table Bay, Aug. 12.
SS Maartensdyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 12.
SS New York, at Liverpool, Aug. 13.
SS St. Louis, at Pauillac, Aug. 6.
SS Lygenfjord, at Kirkwall, Aug. 11.
SS Santa Rosalia, at Valparaiso, Aug. 12.
SS Bergenhird, at Christiania, Aug. 8.
SS Cambrian King, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 9.
SS Dania, at Copenhagen, Aug. 11.

Sailed.

SS Rigel, from Seville, Aug. 7.
SS Italia, from Naples, Aug. 11.
SS August, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 11.
SS Bratland, from Cardiff, Aug. 12.
SS Paul Faix, from Swansea, Aug. 12.
SS Tajaloz, from Santos, Aug. 12.
SS Veendyk, from Padang, Aug. 7.
SS Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Aug. 12.
SS Merton Hall, from Port Natal, Aug. 12.
SS Roma, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia ..... Aug. 15
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires..... Aug. 15
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kroonland ..... Aug. 15
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 1 P. M.—Dante Alighieri ..... Aug. 16
Great Britain and Ireland, (specially addressed only), via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland ..... Aug. 17
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. Aug. 17
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta ..... Aug. 19
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool. (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Aug. 19
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ..... Aug. 19
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,)—Alaunia ..... Aug. 19

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Touraine.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 20, SS Mennon.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Canopic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 15, SS Re d'Italia, and 10:30 A. M. Aug. 16, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Mails for South America.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, Maranham, and Parnahyba, at 8 A. M.—Alhuanpa ..... Aug. 15
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hortensius ..... Aug. 15
South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 2 P. M.—American ..... Aug. 15
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific ..... Aug. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (especially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoen ..... Aug. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Aug. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ..... Aug. 19
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Aug. 25
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..6:56|Moon rises..7:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:54	9:14	2:47	3:05
Governors Island	9:31	9:47	3:24	3:40
Hell Gate	11:37	11:53	5:05	5:27

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 14.

SS Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS Collingham, St. Nazaire, July 31.
SS Narragansett, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
SS Voltaire, Liverpool, July 16.
SS Queen Margaret, Liverpool, Aug. 8.
SS Marengo, Hull, July 30.
SS Crown of Galicia, Port of Spain, Aug. 5.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 12.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, Aug. 7.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 11.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Aug. 8.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 12.
SS Vestnorge, Jamaica, Aug. 9.
SS Van Hagendorp, Baracoa, Aug. 9.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Aug. 3.
SS Susquehanna, Baltimore, Aug. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Purus	Victoria	July 23
Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Hallfrid	Androssan	July 29
Renier	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luiso	Spain	July 28
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Munamar	Nipe	Aug. 13
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Idaho	Hull	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
El Alba	Galveston	Aug. 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 12
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Lysefjord	Jamaica	Aug. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 14
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
Teteri Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 4
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Stella	Colon	Aug. 9
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Aug. 13
*Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, South Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Andyk, Christiania	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Alaunia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Manchuria, London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hammonhus, Rio de Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 14.

SS Charles Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 21 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,000 miles S. at 7 P. M. 13th.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 20 miles W. of Samana at 7 P. M. 13th.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 584 miles S. at noon.
SS Louisiana, Tampico to New York, was 70 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 25 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 362 miles S. at noon.
SS Radnor, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 66 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 528 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Esperanza, Havana to New York, was 230 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 370 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington to New York, was 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nevada, Buenos Aires to New York, was 72 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 94 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 12; Sydney, July 13; Auckland, July 20, and Wellington, July 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mailal, were dispatched east on Aug. 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 17.

GLEN ISLANDS boat service from Battery—To-day. 9:30, 10, 11 A. M. & 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 Min. later.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR. Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE TO CENTRE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St. Pier 21, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3372.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND
For illustrated guide address
Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada
Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 1,231 Broadway, N. Y.
OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M. fr. Pier 25, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin.

The Ideal Vacation
A Most Unusual, Interesting and Economical Tour
2,000 MILES 8 DAYS ON THE WATER
$42.00
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED ON STEAMERS
FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

ITINERARY

FIRST DAY—At Sea—on a large ocean steamer affording highest standard of cuisine and service; spacious decks for rest or recreation; elegantly appointed lounging rooms, music rooms, smoking room, dining saloon, etc., for social pastime; bracing sea air and a congenial gathering of compagnons de voyage all seeking "good fellowship" and utmost enjoyment of the trip.

SECOND DAY—Six hundred and twenty-seven miles south of New York, steamer passes between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter of Civil War fame, and arrives at Charleston, S. C., ample time being allowed for a shore visit at this historic and peculiarly interesting city of the South, with its Battery Esplanade, including celebrated homes of old southern aristocracy, the old Cathedrals, the Charleston Navy Yard, and numerous other attractions.

THIRD DAY—Eight hundred and twenty-four miles south of New York, or 197 miles south of Charleston, brings you to Jacksonville, Fla., the great metropolis and gateway to the enchanted land of Ponce de Leon, and at 4.00 p. m. same afternoon you embark on a most unique and fascinating "Daylight and Searchlight" trip

ON THE BEAUTIFUL St. Johns "The American Nile"

FOURTH DAY—Three hundred and forty miles of picturesque and luxuriant scenery—the most enchanting and interesting inland water trip in America—with glimpses of alligators, tropical birds of beautiful plumage, marvelous water foliage, dense forests with overhanging Spanish moss, open lowlands, pretty orange groves, fishing camps and permanent riverside settlements.

FIFTH DAY—Arriving back in Jacksonville at 7.00 a. m.; the forenoon may be devoted, at your own convenience, to visiting the Ostrich Farm, curio and souvenir shops, sightseeing trips, or trolley rides through the beautiful suburbs. For the return trip north, the ocean steamer sails from Jacksonville at 2.00 p. m.

SIXTH, SEVENTH and EIGHTH DAYS—Eight hundred and twenty-four miles, or three days, ocean voyage northward from Jacksonville, and the 2,000 mile tour is completed with your arrival at New York on the afternoon of the eighth day.

EXPENSES

$42.00 includes transportation, meals and accommodations on the ocean and river steamers in both directions. The only extra expense to the passenger being luncheon on the third day, also breakfast and luncheon on the fifth day, between arrival and departure of steamers at Jacksonville, excepting, that in the event of any unexpected delay to steamers from causes beyond control of the Steamship Company, all shore expenses while awaiting further transportation will be borne by the passenger.

STOP-OVERS AND SIDE TRIPS

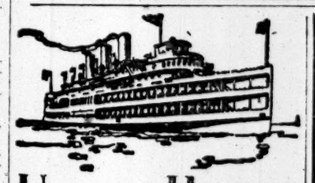
Although the above tour is arranged to cover 8 days and without stopping over at any point passengers may—at their own expense—extend the trip to permit stop-over of four or seven days at Jacksonville, affording opportunity for side-trips to quaint old St. Augustine with its Forts, its Old Slave Market, and its striking Spanish architecture, or, to Atlantic Beach, one of the finest automobile beaches in the world, where may be found inviting summer resort hotel facilities, golf and other diversions. In no case, however, will tickets be extented to more than a final return limit of fifteen days from original date of sale.

Ask anybody who knows, and he will tell you that this is the season of all seasons for a visit to Florida; the very time of the year when the land of flowers is in full bloom and the weather no warmer than the average northern resort.

Don't miss this most delightful, economical and unusual vacation opportunity

Tickets will be on sale until Sept. 30th, and may be purchased at the offices of Thos. Cook & Son, Raymond & Whitcomb Company, N. Y. Transfer Co., Geo. E. Marsters, Frank Tourist Company, Edwin H. Low's S. S. Agency, etc.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
City Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 Broadway, New York
ARTHUR W. PYE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Pier 36, North River, New York



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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Brooklyn to Hudson River Day Line Direct. One Fare. Transfer at Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St. 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1er Spring.

"Steamer Mandalay" ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 3 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 175-3265 Broad.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00. CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH, ROUND TRIPS, Adults 50c, Children 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 685 Gramercy.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only.) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE $2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way. & 23d St.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M. Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

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All-the-Way-by-Water
6 o'clock Every Day to BOSTON
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CAPE COD CANAL
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER
Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service
Every Facility for Safety Comfort---Convenience
MAIN DECK DINING ROOMS
EXCELLENT SERVICE
METROPOLITAN LINE
Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Pier 18, North River foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:20 A. M. Same service returning.
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46,000.....January 1, 1934
39,000.....January 1, 1935
34,000.....January 1, 1936
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is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.
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NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong Despite Strike Threat—Good That May Come Out of the Situation.

Wall Street was surprised yesterday at its own confidence. The market was strong, even the railroads showing a net gain on the average, although the question of a country-wide strike was in the balance. The market showed that it did not believe that a strike would come. There were, however, a good many people in the Street who, though confident that the labor demands would be adjusted without a strike, believed, nevertheless, that there would be an anxious period of doubt, and that this would have the effect of chilling any enthusiasm which the Stock Exchange might otherwise be inclined to show.

The explanation of the strength which the market displayed may lie in the fact that there were enough people of this mind who went further than merely refraining from buying stocks. Those who made a practical bear argument out of the uncertainty which has existed in the railroad labor situation, by enlarging the short interest at the close of last week, left the way open to the advance which occurred yesterday. A forward movement under such conditions naturally suggests that the influence tending to bring higher prices have much force, and that they have been held in restraint only by other factors which have offset them or at least postponed their effective reflection in the market.

The possibility of a railroad strike had long been talked about, and now that uncertainty about that question seemed on the point of being brought to an end the market felt itself under the necessity of making up its mind what the end would be and to attempt to discount it. That also was a force in yesterday's buying movement. No longer able to treat the threatened strike as a vague possibility of the future, but as something which was about to be decided one way or another, the Street chose the more hopeful, and what to most people must seem the more probable, conclusion and bought stocks on the theory that a strike would be avoided. There were those who went further and who, assuming that the country would escape a strike, asked themselves at what cost to the railroads this might be accomplished.

With many it has been a foregone conclusion since the brotherhood made their demands that the railroads would eventually have to yield something which would add to their labor costs. But there is another side to the question which is more reassuring than this assumption that no matter what may happen the railroads will suffer. It is in the air that they should be a little more liberally treated than in the past, and if, as seems not impossible, there should grow out of this acute labor situation a public realization that in railroading as in other undertakings outgo must be adjusted to income there would be hopes of establishing more elasticity in the railroad rate structure. That would enable the roads with less misgivings than they feel now to grant increases if increases are deserved. The present railroad situation is by no means one out of which only evil can come.

These considerations had some part in shaping yesterday's market. Also an important part was played by the expectation based on last week's news that the British credit will be announced shortly, and that its terms would carry with them relief from a good deal of possible selling of American securities for foreign account. No announcement regarding this proposed credit was made, but the Street was looking for the early completion of the transaction. More gold came in, as though by way of reminding the market that if it is being called upon to make advances to foreign customers those same foreign customers are supplying us with a pretty steadily flowing stream of gold, which gives us the reserve to support the credits which we extend.

Because of its possible connection with a threatened strike more than usual interest attached to the monthly statement of the freight car supply. The number of idle cars on Aug. 1 was 10,616, compared with over 52,000 on July 1, and over 264,000 on Aug. 1 last year. It is probable that precautions taken by manufacturers and others in view of the threat of a strike had the effect of increasing the traffic of the railroads during the last month, bringing unused cars into use a little more rapidly than otherwise would have happened.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	—	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	...
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	...
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	...	...	...
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

TIME.

60 days.....2½@2¾ | 5 months.....3¾
90 days.....3 | 6 months.....3¾
4 months.....3¼@3⅜
Note.—Industrials, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3½@2¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.92	5.92	5.92	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.50	72.25	72.50	+.50
Cables	72.50¼	72.37½	72.50¼	+.50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.92	5.91⅜
95.28	Berlin	72.50	72.50¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28½
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.45	30.50
5.1826	Italy	6.47½	6.46¾
20.26	Austria	12.35	12.40
20.73	Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.31¼	41.37½
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.00	51.10
	Shanghai	72.00	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44	Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $287,925,397; balance, $16,695,362; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,098,302.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $4.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¾d, up 1-16d; in New York, 68⅝c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 51¼c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	125
American Cigar pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	103	110	105	110
Johnson T. P. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	235	245	235	245
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 14, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	411,972
Same day last year	940,100
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	9,990,659
Same period last year	98,518,409
Same period in 1914	41,909,108

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17½	17¾	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	17	17¾	17	17¾	...
23¼	23½	500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	23	23¾	23	23¾	— ⅛
73	73½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73	73½	73	73½	+ ½
74	73¾	500	Am. Agri. Chem.	74½	73½	74¾	74¾	...
100½	101	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
87½	88	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	86⅞	88	86⅞	88	...
56⅞	57	7,600	American Can	56⅜	57⅝	56½	56⅝	...
111	112	300	American Can pf	112	112	112	112	+ ½
60¾	61	5,900	Am. Car & F'dry	59	61½	59	60¾	+ 1¼
143½	147	100	Am. Corn Products	143½	143½	143½	143½	+ ½
10½	10⅝	300	Am. Hide & Leath.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
58	58¼	2,600	Am. Hide & L. pf.	57⅞	58¼	57	58¼	+ 1¼
28¼	28½	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	21	3,900	Am. Linseed	20	21	20	20⅞	+ 1⅛
46⅞	47½	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	46½	47½	46½	47½	+ 1½
72⅜	73	10,300	Am. Loco.	72⅛	73¼	71½	72⅝	+ ⅜
103⅛	104½	300	Am. Loco. pf.	103½	104½	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	8¼	100	American Malt	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¾
39½	41	300	American Malt pf	40	40	40	40	...
96⅛	96⅜	4,310	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96¼	97	95⅜	96⅜	+ ¼
52¼	52¾	800	Am. Steel F'dries.	52	53¼	52	52¼	...
130	130½	450	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	130⅜	130⅝	130½	130⅜	— ⅛
224	225	15	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	...
43¾	44	100	Am. Woolen	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
95⅞	96	200	Am. Woolen pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
27	28	300	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	...
32	33	1,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	32	33	32	32½	—1½
83¼	83¾	18,825	Anaconda Copper	83⅝	84⅞	82⅜	83¼	— ⅜
86½	88	100	Associated Oil	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
103	103¼	300	At., Top. & S. F.	102⅞	103⅝	99	103	...
98⅞	99	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
65	65⅜	100	At., Gulf & W. I.	66	66	66	66	...
64	64½	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	64	64	64	64	+1
73¼	73½	3,800	Baldwin Loco.	73¼	74½	72⅝	73½	+ ⅝
86¼	86⅜	1,400	Balt. & Ohio	86¼	86⅝	86	86½	+ ½
73	74½	1,000	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73½	73¼	73½	73½	— ½
1¼	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
455	459⅞	1,825	Bethlehem Steel	447	460	447	460	+16
125	140	300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	130	135	130	130	+4
84½	84⅞	100	B'klyn Rap. Transit	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
67⅝	68	2,840	Butte & Superior	68¼	68¼	67¼	67⅝	— ¼
18½	19½	100	Cal. Petroleum	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
46	48	500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	47	47½	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
176	177	200	Canadian Pacific	176⅜	176⅜	176½	176½	+ ⅜
56⅜	56½	6,300	Cent. Leather Co.	55⅞	56½	55½	56⅛	+ ⅝
111	112½	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅝
104	106	100	Chandler Motors	105	105	103	103	—1
62½	62¾	1,700	Chesa. & Ohio	61½	62¾	61½	62½	+1½
94¼	94¾	1,100	Chi., Mil. & P. x d.	94¾	94¾	94⅞	94⅝	— ⅛
125	130	100	C., M. & S.P. pf x d.	127	127	127	127	+ ⅛
19	19½	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅝	19½	18⅜	19	+ ⅝
20¼	20½	1,800	Chile Copper	20½	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
50¼	50⅝	8,800	Chino Copper	49⅝	50¾	49⅜	50¾	...
73	74⅜	200	Cluett, Peabody Co.	74½	74½	74	74	—1
44	44⅞	800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	44½	44⅞	44	44⅜	...
138½	139	1,050	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138½	138⅝	— ½
12½	14	200	Corn Prod. Ref.	13¾	18⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
86	90	31	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
71¼	71½	8,900	Crucible Steel	70¼	72½	69⅞	71½	+1
116½	116¾	100	Crucible Steel pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
225	230	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	228	230	228	229	+1
55½	56	6,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	54⅜	56¼	54⅜	55½	+1
94⅞	94½	600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
137¼	139½	15	Detroit Edison Co.	139½	139½	133½	139½	...
118	120	100	Detroit United Ry.	119½	119½	119½	119½	+1⅜
45¼	45¾	500	Distillers Securities	44⅜	45⅜	44⅜	45¼	— ⅜
28	28¼	1,800	Dome Mines	23⅛	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
93⅜	94½	200	Erie	38½	37	36½	36⅝	...
58	58¼	3,300	Erie 1st pf.	53	58½	55	55⅜	+ ¼
53⅜	54	5,100	Willys-Overland	54	54⅝	53½	54	— ⅝
103⅜	104	100	Willys-Overland pf.	104	104	104	104	...
50	52	200	Wisconsin Central	50	50	50	50	+1
26	28	100	Worthington Pump	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
50	53	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ½

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

New Scheme to Regulate Foreign Exchange Absorbs All Attention.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The attention of the Stock Exchange was absorbed in the extension of the new scheme for the regulation of foreign exchange by the loan of securities to the Treasury, the details of which were announced last Saturday.

Home rails eased fractionally, but Colonial and foreign securities remained firm. Shipping shares were active. Russian, oil and mining groups received some favor.

American securities were dull, but steady.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,206,504	$22,731,45
Ord. int. rev. receipts	13,904,035	46,058,.96
Income tax	901,562	8,701,312
Miscellaneous	2,228,752	8,287,536
Total receipts	24,237,044	85,778,490
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	10,820,125	17,847,730
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	12,983,126	23,293,765
Expenditures	35,058,070	103,626,221

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	39.25	39.75	38.50	38.87½
Lead	..	6.00	..	6.00
Spelter	$8.75	..	..	..
Antimony	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.50
Quicksilver	$75.00	..	$75.00	..
Aluminium	*57.00	58.00	*57.00	58.00
Iron, No. 2X Ferv.	19.75	21.00	19.75	21.00

*Nominal. †Market price.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26¼@26¾c, third quarter delivery; 23@25½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	116	0	0	111	10	0
Copper, futures	118	0	0	109	10	0
Tin, spot	173	10	0	171	0	0
Tin, futures	174	10	0	172	0	0
Spelter	49	0	0	49	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	5	0

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.*

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.53	78.99	79.40	+ .12
25 industrials	93.58	91.98	93.14	+ .94
50 stocks	86.55	85.48	86.27	+ .53

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 14	86.55	85.48	86.27	+ .53
Aug. 12	86.00	85.33	85.74	+ .05
Aug. 11	85.95	85.15	85.72	+ .28
Aug. 10	86.17	85.29	85.44	— .15
Aug. 9	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23
Aug. 8	84.59	84.08	84.36	+ .26

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
August.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
†1916	86.17 Aug. 10	83.45 Aug. 3	86.27
1915	78.79 Aug. 17	71.18 Aug. 25	77.54
1914	Exchange closed.		
1913	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.56 Aug. 14	81.06 Aug. 1	83.47
1911	82.34 Aug. 1	73.40 Aug. 30	73.77

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	86.27
†1915	78.29 Aug. 11	58.90 Feb. 24	77.65
Full years:			
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Aug. 14	86.64	.01	86.73
Aug. 12	86.63	.02	86.72
Aug. 11	86.65	.08	86.55
Aug. 10	86.73	.10	86.83
Aug. 9	86.63	.05	86.68
Aug. 8	86.55	.02	86.53

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.49 June 17	86.19 Apr. 28	86.04
†1915	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2	82.72
Full years:			
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Disappointed Mourners.

The headlines Monday morning were not encouraging to holders of stocks. The strike situation looked so bad that it seemed to the casual reader that nothing short of a miracle could avoid trouble. Many persons watched for the opening with a good deal of nervousness, expecting some wide breaks. None developed. The market displayed strength at the opening, and prices enjoyed a substantial rise in the early afternoon. A report that the labor leaders recognized the folly of precipitating a general strike, and would agree to arbitration after appearing to be persuaded by the President was probably the cause. It used to be a favorite saying that no one ever made money selling stock short on strikes. Traders were cautious yesterday, because there was no definite news from Washington on which to base an expectation that the labor disagreement would be left to arbitration, but they saw no profits on the bear side.

***

Power Current in Demand.

The electric light and power industry continues to record substantial increases at the close of each month over the output for corresponding months of last year. The gain in revenue for April was approximately $4,500,000. The increase in output was 340,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 23.6 per cent. F. W. Frueauff of Henry L. Doherty & Co. says that lighting used to be the big element in the electrical business, but that power sales are now leading those for light. A great deal of current is being supplied for heating purposes. It was not long ago that central stations were well pleased with a 30 per cent. or 35 per cent. load factor. Now they are not content with 60 per cent., and they are looking for 70 per cent. The growth of the power load has outdistanced the growth in population. Where the electricity can be produced cheaply manufacturers are using it to displace steam power.

***

Changing Times.

When the distinguished members of the Anglo-French Finance Commission were here to talk with American bankers over the terms of the proposed big loan they were asked if a collateral arrangement was being discussed. Lord Reading gently chided the questioner. "How ridiculous!" he exclaimed. "Can you imagine two great countries like France and Great Britain offering anything more than their promise to pay? It is too absurd." That was less than a year ago, and France has already borrowed $100,000,000 through an intermediate company which holds collateral to secure purchasers of notes based on the advance. Great Britain has concluded arrangements for getting $250,000,000 without the use of the middleman, and her collateral is now being checked up.

***

Butte & Superior Figures.

The decline which has occurred since March in zinc prices had reflection yesterday in the quarterly report of the Butte & Superior Mining Company. The three months ended June 30 brought in $2,879,568 as the net value of zinc concentrates, against $4,337,413 in the preceding quarter. As the amount of ore milled was but 3,250 tons less than in the second quarter, the total being 161,270 tons, and the value of by-products was but little changed, it is clear that the company did not receive nearly as much for its major product. The final profit from all sources was $2,062,029, compared with $3,554,939 the quarter before, a decline of more than 40 per cent. But, at that, the balance was equal to 75 per cent. on the company's outstanding stock.

***

The Car Surplus.

A greater lack of rolling stock available for freight carrying purposes on the country's railways was in evidence Aug. 1 than July 1, while the decline as compared with a year ago was striking, according to the report of the American Railway Association issued yesterday. The statement showed that the shortage Aug. 1 was 37,292 cars, compared with 15,801 cars a month before and no more than 888 cars a year before. The total of surpluses reported was 47,908 cars, compared with 68,035 a month before and 265,131 cars a year before. The net surplus of 10,616 cars was compared with 52,234 on July 1 and 264,243 cars on Aug. 1, 1915. A net shortage of more than 7,000 box cars was reported, this condition being general throughout the country.

***

Copper Turn Listless.

The promise of a better market for copper stocks which was made on Saturday failed of fulfillment yesterday. The quick upturn of more than a point among the metal issues in the week-end trading appeared to lend a little momentum to business in the morning, but enthusiasm fizzled out with this net result: American Smelting, off ⅛; Anaconda, off ⅜; Chino, unchanged; Greene-Cananea, unchanged; Kennecott, up ¼; Shattuck-Arizona and Utah, unchanged. Granby gained 1 point and Inspiration moved forward ¼. The market repeated the impression frequently given in the recent past that a great deal of stock is ready to be offered whenever prices thrust their heads upward.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 14, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$3,544,000
Same day last year	3,530,000
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	644,642,950
Same period last year	488,379,700
Same period in 1914	425,061,100

Am Foreign Sec temp 5s		320,000	98	98	98	...
30,000	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼		
Anglo-French 5s		10,000	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
100,000	95½	95½	95½	95½		
5,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
256,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
9,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
4,000	95½	95½	95½	95½		
500	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝		
500	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
5,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
12,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
500	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞		
8,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
500	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞		
500	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞		
564,000	95½	95½	95½	95½		
5,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
155,000	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞		
31,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
Chinese Rwy 5s		3,000	72¼	72¼	72¼	...
Dom of Can temp gold 5s, 1926		5,000	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
28,000	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝		
1931		5,000	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
5,000	100	100	100	100		
Jap Gov 4s, ster ln		4,000	89½	89½	89½	...
4½s, ster loan		1,000	86¼	86¼	86¼	...
2d Series		1,000	85½	85½	85½	...
German stamp		5,000	81	81	81	...
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1914		1,000	96½	96½	96½	...
U S of Mex 5s		1,000	50	50	50	...
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954		1,000	90½	90½	90½	...
4s, 1958		6,000	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
4s, 1959		1,000	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
4½s, 1965		1,000	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	...
4¼s, 1960		10,000	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	...
1964		5,000	103	103	103	...
Am Ag Ch deb 5s		3,000	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	...
Am T & T col 4s		10,000	91½	91½	91½	...
Am Thread 4s		12,000	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
Armour & Co 4½s		9,000	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	...
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s		5,000	92¼	92¼	92¼	...
At, T & S Fe 5s		6,000	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
A C L gen un 4½s		1,000	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	...
B & O pr lien 3½s		500	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	...
gold 4s		5,000	90½	90½	90½	...
2,000	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾		
conv 4½s		2,000	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
1,000	94½	94½	94½	94½		
2,000	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝		
8,000	94½	94½	94½	94½		
3,000	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜		
2,000	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜		
ref 5s		55,000	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
S W Div 3½s		1,000	90	90	90	...
Beth S 1st & ref 5s		1,000	100½	100½	100½	...
Braden Cop s f 6s		1,000	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
B R T 5s, 1918		1,000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	...
1,000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛		
6,000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛		
Cal Gas & El 5s		35,000	98¼	98¼

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Closing Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Stocks and Bonds.

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	46½	48
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	147	150
†American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	877	880
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	110½
American Power & Light	69½	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	78½	75¾
American W. W. & E.	9	9½
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	21	22
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101¾
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	98
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	86½	87¼
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	87	92
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark Power & Water	44	46
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Pacific G. & L.	59	60
Pacific G. & Electric	57¾	58½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88½	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52¾
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75½	70½
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84¾
†Southern California Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106½	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40¾
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tennessee Railway & Light	9½	10
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	47	48
Toledo Traction	44	55
Toledo Traction pf.	82	84
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	72	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	14
United Light & Railways	49½	50¾
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	75
Western Power	19	21
Western Power pf.	69	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100¼
American W. coll. 5s	74	76
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	83	..
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1947	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	96	97
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West 1st 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1932	91½	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98¾	99¼
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95½	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	96½

EARNINGS

Railroads.

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
1st week Aug.	$288,006	$16,443
July 1-Aug. 7	1,521,472	141,455

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

1st week Aug.	23,038	4,281

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:		
1st week Aug.	1,328,751	96,723
July 1 to Aug. 7	6,712,355	180,770
Alabama Great Southern:		
1st week Aug.	98,107	10,173
July 1 to Aug. 7	538,839	48,758
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
1st week Aug.	207,647	32,631
July 1 to Aug. 7	1,112,675	170,783
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
1st week Aug.	40,376	3,463
July 1 to Aug. 7	227,540	4,129
Mobile & Ohio:		
1st week Aug.	214,107	9,363
July 1 to Aug. 7	1,134,888	38,788

Public Utility.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
July gross	$870,247	$784,827	$85,420
7 mos. gross	5,822,226	5,382,235	489,991

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of April—

Total receipts from oper	3,802,984	2,980,181	822,803
Express priv	1,846,115	1,678,349	467,766
Total trans.rev.	1,956,869	1,601,832	355,036
Non-trans. rev.	50,182	44,773	5,409
Total op. rev.	2,007,052	1,646,605	360,446
Total op. exps.	1,791,969	1,448,925	343,043
Net op. rev.	213,082	197,679	17,402
Taxes	20,653	16,300	4,353
Oper. income	193,955	180,959	12,995
Ten months:			
Total receipts from oper	34,557,964	28,351,210	6,206,754
Express priv	17,001,036	14,207,366	2,793,690
Total trans.rev.	17,556,908	14,143,848	3,413,064
Non-trans. rev.	478,062	412,837	60,225
Total op. rev.	18,029,970	14,556,680	3,473,289
Total op. exps.	16,113,757	15,095,392	1,018,365
Net op. rev.	1,916,212	*538,711	2,454,923
Taxes	186,342	168,789	17,553
Oper. income	1,724,126	*712,372	2,436,498
Mileage—			
Steam roads	37,897.44	37,869.97	27.47
Other lines	7,075.92	7,008.68	67.24

*Deficit.

BUTTE AND SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY for the quarter ended June 30—

	June 30, 1916.	March 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1915.
Net value zinc concentrates	2,879,588	4,387,413	3,614,570
Net value lead concentrates	248,842	264,303	240,054
Misc. income	22,772	21,427	18,265
Total net value	3,148,682	4,623,143	3,872,889
Oper. costs, taxes, &c.	1,086,653	1,068,203	1,112,849
Profits	2,062,029	3,554,940	2,760,039
Metal inv'tories			833,760
Total profits	2,062,029	3,554,940	3,093,799

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	93	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	370	350	370
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	318	323
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	208	212	207	212
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	161
Illinois Pipe Line	164	167	163	167
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9½	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	229	231	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11	11¼	11	11¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	368	373	370	375
Prairie Pipe Line	222	225	222	225
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	193	197	193	197
South Penn. Oil	335	342	340	345
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	265	268	265	267
Standard Oil of Ind.	623	628	620	625
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	616	619	616	619
Standard Oil of N. Y.	208	205	203	205
Standard Oil of Ohio	385	395	385	395
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	267	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅞	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅜	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	96⅞	97¼	5.95
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100½	5.60
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'20	99¾	100¾	5.85
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.85
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can.	55	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	100	..
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1925	103½	107½	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99¼	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100½	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99¼	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	99½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.40
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98⅝	4.50
Anacon Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.25
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102½	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98¾	5.90
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅝	5.72
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Qy.	4	July, 1921	97⅜	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101¾	102	5.75
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅝	99⅜	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	4.10
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1917	99	99½	..
Mont. Pow.	5	Apr., 1917	99¾	97⅞	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.60
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	89	90½	9.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100½	4.20
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101	4.38
Whole Co.	6	June 5,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	89	90½	9.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100½	4.20
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101	4.38
Whole Co.	6	May15,'20	99¾	100¾	5.85
Whole Co.	6	Mar.15,'21	99¾	100¾	5.85
Whole Co.	6	May15,'20	99¾	100¾	5.85
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.85
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can.	55	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	100	..
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1925	103½	107½	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.80
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99¼	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100½	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99¼	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Humboldt	.01	.02
Amer Oil	.19	.21	Iron Blos	1⅛	1⅜
Bay S Gas	.12	.15	Iron Cap	3⅞	4
Regole	.75	.90	Iron C pf	6	6½
Bingham	0⅝	0¾	Jerome	1⅛	1⅝
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	La Rose	.55	.70
Bost Corb	.70	.75	Majestic	.60	.63
Boston Ely	1	1⅛	Mex Met	.26	.28
Bost Mont	.84	.87	Mojave T	2⅞	3⅛
Butte & L	.56	.60	Nat Lead Z	1	1⅛
Cal Corbin	2	3	New Baltic	1¼	1⅝
Calaveras	4½	5⅛	Nev Doug	1	1¼
Champion	.12	.14	N Cornelia	14	14½
Chief Con	1½	1¾	N Utah B	1½	1½
Con Cop	17⅜	17⅝	Nixon	.81	.83
Con Ariz	1¼	1⅜	Oneco	.75	.90
Crown Res	.35	.44	Onondaga	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1½	Ohio Cop	.05	.07
Cortez	.20	.50	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Earle	.28	.31	Rhode	.18	.20
Eagle & B	1⅝	1⅞	S W Miami	1¼	1½
Fortuna	.22	.23	Truro	2¾	3
Gold Lake	.18	.20	Verde E	3½	3⅝
Houghton	1½	1¾	Yukon G	2	2½
Homa Oil	.75	.85			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Adventure	3	3	3	3
60	Ahmeek	98½	98½	98½	98½
325	Alaska Gold	17¼	17¼	17	17
210	Algomah	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
275	Allouez	65	66½	65	65½
210	Am. Zinc	33¼	33¼	32¾	33
115	Am. Zinc pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
175	Anaconda	83⅞	84⅝	83¼	84⅜
670	Arizona Com.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
1,200	Butte-Balak	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
420	Butte & Sup.	67⅜	68⅝	68¼	68½
700	Cal. & Ariz.	70¾	71⅛	70¾	71⅛
39	Cal. & Hecla	540	542	540	542
55	Chino	50	50½	50	50½
1,085	Copper Range	62	62⅜	61	62⅝
118	East Butte	13	13	13	13
180	Franklin	8	8	8	8
70	Granby	86	87	86	87
100	Greene Cananea	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
120	Hancock	12¼	12¼	12	12
250	Indiana	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
10	Inspiration	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
395	Isle Royale	29	29½	29	29½
10	Keweenaw	3½	3½	3½	3½
90	Lake	12½	13	12½	13
817	Mass Con	13¼	13¼	12¾	13¼
94	Mayflower	3	3	2¾	3
20	Miami	35	35	34⅜	34⅜
285	Michigan	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
845	Mohawk	89½	92	89¼	92
75	Nevada Con	18¾	18¾	18¼	18⅜
356	New Arcadian	6	6	6	6
100	New Idria	12	12	12	12
665	North Butte	22	22½	22	22⅜
870	North Lake	2¼	2½	2	2¼
240	Old Colony	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
550	Old Dominion	67	70	67	70
425	Osceola	84	88	84	88
200	Quincy	87	88⅜	87	88⅜
115	Ray Con	24⅝	25	24⅜	25
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
190	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
885	St. Marys Land	78	74	72¾	74
85	Sup. & Bos	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Sup. Copper	15	16	15	16
10	Tamarack	39	39	39	39
280	Trinity	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
760	Tuolumne	35c	45c	35c	45c
1,325	U. S. Smelting	71½	71¾	71	71¾
20	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼
50	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
100	Utah Con	81½	81½	81½	81½
165	Utah Copper	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	80⅝
100	Utah Metal	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
160	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,060	Winona	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
125	Wolverine	52	52	51½	52
1,050	Wyandot	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

15	Bos. & Alb.	180¼	180¼	179¾	179¾
31	Bos. Elev.	74½	74½	74	74
58	Bos. & Maine	44	44	43	43
9	Bos. & Me. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½
3	C.Jct.& S.Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
5	Mass. Elec.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	41	41½	41	41½
54	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59	60	59	60
79	W. End St. Ry.	56	56½	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

45	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	100¾	100¾	100	100
200	Am. Pneu.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
7	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
260	Am. T. & T.	130	130⅜	130	130¼
56	Am. Woolen pf	96	96	95¾	96
2	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
1,315	A. G. & W. I.	65¾	65⅞	64⅜	65
30	A.G. & W.I. pf	63	63	63	63
85	Cuban Cement	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¼
10	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
14	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
5	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	81	81
10	Mergenthaler	161	162	161	162
259	N. E. Tele.	130½	130½	130	130
7,113	N. E. Tel. rth.	3.95	4.00	3.95	4.00
8	Pullman	163½	163¾	164½	163½
125	Swift & Co.	139½	141	139½	141
164	Torrington	47½	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
10	Torrington pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
323	United Fruit.	160⅛	160⅜	159¾	160
748	United Shoe.	54⅜	54⅝	54	54½
70	United Shoe pf	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	29⅝
386	U. S. Steel	88	88¼	87⅞	88⅛
34	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118¼
440	Ventura Oil	8	8	7½	7½
3	Western Un.	94½	94½	94½	94½

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s, 1924	97½	97½	97½	97½
6,800	Am. Tel. & T. 4½s	100	100	100	100
1,000	A. G. & W.I. 5s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜
3,000	C.B.& Q. Jt. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	C.J. & S.Y. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	95	95	95	95
6,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100⅜	100½
10,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925	97	97	97	97
2,000	Western Tel. & T. 5s	100	100	100	100

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Balt. Tube	127	127	127	127
50	Con. Power	113	113	113	113
40	Con. Power pf.	114½	115½	114½	115½
1,450	Cosden Ref.	14⅜	14¼	13⅞

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50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Ward Baking Com.

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15 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Only Moderately Active, with Prices Showing an Upward Tendency.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 341,137 shares of stocks and $521,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,922; oils, 54,885, and mining, 254,330. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,200	†Aetna Ex....	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
600	†Am. Writ P.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	†Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
600	Cary Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
250	†Car Light & Power	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am..	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
200	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.pf	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
500	Chev. Motor.	212	217	212	214
1,000	C. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
70	Driggs-Seaby	97	97	95	95
600	†Emerson M..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
225	Emerson P....	10	10	9¾	10
1,500	†Flem. - Lynn Phonograph.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
200	†Gaston, Williams & Wig.	40¾	41	40¾	41
100	Grant M. Car.	8	8	8	8
100	†Hall Sig. pf.	26	26	26	26
200	Hupp M. Car.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
3,400	†Joplin Ore S. (new stk.)	35	39	35	39
100	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	Kath. B. pf..	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
500	†Kelsey Wh. pf.	100	100	100	100
300	†Lynn Phon..	3	3	3	3
500	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	†Met. Motors.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1,100	†Midvale Steel	61¼	62	61	62
200	†M. Pac., w.i.	22	22	22	22
5	†Poole E. & M.	98	98	98	98
740	†Pullman Vn.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	†Pullm. V. pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	†Saxon M. C.	71	72	71½	72
100	†Scripps-B'th.	51½	51½	51½	51½
40	Springfield B.	71	71	71	71
500	†St. Jos. Lead	15¾	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
800	†Stromberg C.	43½	43⅝	43½	43½
1,000	Sub. B.v.t.cfs.	33	34	32½	34
1,000	†Tob. Prod...	46	46⅝	46	46⅝
500	†U.S. L. & H.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	U. S. S. S...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	†United Mot..	65⅜	65⅝	64⅜	65¼
292	United Zinc..	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
500	Motors pfd.	52¼	52½	52	52½
600	World Film v. t. ctfs.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Zinc Concen..	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
125	Ohio Oil	231	229	230	+ 5
5	So. Penn Oil.	340	340	340	+10
5	St.O. of N.J.	518	518	518	...

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Al. P., Ltd. (Prospect)..	56	57	56	57
2,100	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅝	3
400	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	14	14	14	14
900	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3,500	‡Federal Oil..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	‡Houston O.pf	59½	59½	59½	59½
5,000	‡Midwest Oil	41	41	40	40
400	‡Mid. Oil pf.	80	80	80	80
500	‡Musk. Refin.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	N. Y.-Ok. O..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Okla. Oil...	8	8	8	8
2,000	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
13,000	†Omar O. & G	83	84	82	84
800	†P. A. P. pf.(89-90)	90	90	80	89½
100	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	‡Sinclair Oil.	37¾	37⅝	37½	37¼
5,900	††T. M. Pet..	86	87	85	86
6,000	‡U. W. Oil....	1½	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3⅛	4	3⅛	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	†Ala.-B.Col.M. (a pros.)....	58	58	55	55
2,800	††Alas.-West..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	†Aris. Cop...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
6,800	B. L. Cop. Co.	3	3¼	3	3¼
1,500	††Booth	12½	12½	12½	12½
700	Bos. & Mon...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,400	Butte C. & Z.. v. t. ctfs.	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5⅛
400	†Calaver. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6,500	Caledonia	56	59	56	59
1,500	Can. Copper..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,000	††Cashboy	4	4½	4	4½
500	Cerro de Pas. Copper	36	36	35½	35½
4,800	Con. Ar. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	†Con.-Home..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Crystal C. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
15,000	†Dome Ext....	39	40	38	38
5,300	††Emma Cop.	59	61	59	60
8,700	†Goldf'd Con..	81	81	80	80
2,000	†Goldf'd Ker..	8½	8½	8½	8½
30,000	‡Greenm. Min.	2½	2⅝	2	2⅝
500	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼
10,800	†Inspir. N. C., (a pros.)....	75	80	75	80
450	†Iron Blossom	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10,000	Jer. Ver. (pr.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡J.Vict.E.(pr.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	†Jim Butler.	88	88	87	87
7,500	†Jumbo Ext...	58	60	55	59
2,000	††Kerr Lake..	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,500	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Magma Cop..	15	15¼	15	15
1,500	†Marsh Min.	10½	11	10½	11
7,400	†Mck.-Dar..	61	61	61	61
27,800	††M.G.M.& M.	61	64	61	63
500	†Mojave Tun..	3	3¼	3	3⅛
600	†Mon. G. M.	97	98	97	98
1,700	†Moth. Lode	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
10,000	†Moth. Lode	30	31	30	30
7,000	††Newray M..	49	49	48	49
100	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15½	15½	15½	15½
600	Nip. M. Co...	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
37,000	††Old Em. L..	22	22	20	21
1,800	‡Ray Herc.M.	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞
2,500	††Rex Con. M.	19	20	18½	19
2,500	†Sup. Miners	66	66	64	65
1,100	††Round Mtn.	45	45	45	45
200	†San Toy	14	14	14	14
700	†Short Crk Z. & L.....	2	2	2	2
2,000	††Silver Ex...	11½	11½	11½	11½
100	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14,300	††Success M..	33	37	32	37
1,800	Ton. Exten...	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
3,000	††U.S.Cont.M.	6	6	6	6
2,000	‡Un. Verde E.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
4,700	†W. E. Cons.	81	82	81	82
1,180	‡Wh. Oaks M.	5	5¼	4⅞	5¼
300	†Yuscar. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$5,000	C. de P.C. 6s.	114	114	114	114
2,000	Con.Ar.Sm.5s.	44	44	44	44
55,000	‡Cos.O.G.s. w.l.	102	102	101¼	101⅝
400,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma. 6s. w. l.....	96⅜	96⅛	96¼	96¼
50,000	Mo.Pac.4s.w.i.	65⅝	65⅞	65¼	65¼
9,000	‡Rus.Gov.6½s. w. l.....	100	100¼	100	100⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Not reported Aug. 13: 73 shares Kath. Bronze sold at 18½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob.....	18¾	19	18¾	19
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	18¾	19	18¾	19
Canada Steel.....	54½	55	54½	55
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Haskell & Barker....	35	35½	35	35½
Maxim Munitions	4¾	5	4¾	5
Missouri Pacific pf..	48½	50½	48¼	50¼
Mitchell Motorr.....	64½	65½	64½	65¼
Princess Motors	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Springfield Body pf..	115	120	114	117
Stutz Motors.....	65½	66½	65⅝	66
Standard Motors	3½	6	5½	6
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	51	50	51
United Drug 2d pf...	89	91	89	91
United Profit Shar..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf	4¾	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	14½	15¼	14	17
Kenova Oil.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	74	78	74	78
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3¾	4	3¾	4

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham M.....	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞
Butte & New York..	1½	2	2	2¼
Dundee Arizona.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
La Exposicion.....	49	50	48	50
Oatman, Arizona....	15	25	18	25
Oatman Big Jim.....	⅛	1	⅞	1
Oatman Lexington...	60	63	60	63
Tonopah Belmont....	4¼	4½	4½	4⅞

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	55	65	55	65
American Brass	277	287	270	280
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	580	610	590	600
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	270	285	278	285
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder.....	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	550	580	560	575
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

WAR IN PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine. 10 cents—$5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wearing Apparel and Oilers Among the Things Passed On.

H. Norlinger & Sons, Los Angeles, won a contention yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers when it was decided that the Collector erred in his classification of merchandise invoiced as "real bronze boxes and ivory miniatures." The Collector held that the articles had been plated with gold or silver, and on this account took duty at 50 per cent. At the trial the importers offered proof to the effect that the goods were subjected to what is known as the nitric acid test, and that the test disclosed no gold or silver in the makeup of the articles. As the Government was unable to controvert this testimony, Judge Fischer ordered the boxes and miniatures admitted at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for.

Gimbel Brothers and Wells Fargo & Co., New York, were successful in the contention that wearing apparel composed wholly or in chief value of silk and made wholly or in part of netting was properly dutiable at 50 per cent. as "silk wearing apparel." The Collector was reversed at taking 60 per cent. duty under the trimming paragraph.

The Stewart Hess Company, New York, went before the board with a claim that women's wearing apparel was in chief value of beads or spangles, and as such properly dutiable at 50 per cent. The evidence submitted at the trial was in favor of the claim, and the board reversed the Collector in taking 60 per cent. duty as trimmings or ornaments.

Charles H. Heymann, New York, filed a protest against the assessment of duty on a quantity of feathers, which he claimed were short-shipped. The Collector reported that the case in which the shortage occurred was not examined by a Government official and, therefore, he had no way of determining the exact weight. In view of the Collector's confession, the board directed that an allowance be made to the extent claimed in the protest.

In overruling a protest by John V. Carr, Detroit, the board held that so-called "oilers," used on automobiles to cover the oil holes leading to the bearings, were properly assessed by the Collector at the rate of 30 per cent. as "finished parts of automobiles." The testimony was that the oilers were to keep the holes free from dirt, dust, and other foreign substances, and were used to the extent of 90 per cent. by the automobile trade. Judge Fischer said in his decision that the fact that they may have other occasional or exceptional use did not, in his opinion, make them any the less parts of automobiles. The claim for entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for was denied.

Judge Hay declined to give relief to the Max Frankel Company, New York, the protest in this case claiming that through clerical error a discount of 5 per cent. was twice deducted upon entry, thereby subjecting the importers to the payment of additional duties. The General Appraiser said no "manifest" clerical error was apparent from the record, and affirmed the Collector.

Ending International Pump Case.

The last move in the foreclosure suit of the Guaranty Trust Company against the International Pump Company was made yesterday when C. Philip Coleman, receiver of the pump concern, filed his final report with the Federal District Court and asked for its acceptance and his discharge from further responsibility. The report showed that, from Aug. 26, 1914, to April 22, last, when the receivership was closed, the company's assets had been increased by $2,431,152.97, which made their total value $49,161,625.47.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Forty-six corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $797,750, were chartered today. They include:

Onondaga Truck Farms, Inc., Oneida, operate farms, mercantile, preserving vegetables, fruits, $300,000; T. J. Carson, C. R. Coville, J. Moore, 30 Main St., Oneida.

Newlander Cigar Co., Inc., cigars, smokers' articles, $20,000; A. & M. Newlander, A. Katz, 435 W. 119th St.

Educografic Corp'n, Kingston, publisher, books, general information bureau, $200,000; E. J. Talbot, J. F. Dale, J. Larkin, 340 Clinton St., B'klyn.

Brick, Lime and Cement Co., Inc., Bronx, $30,000; J. M. Kilcullen, A. Knox, M. Hirsch, 210 W. 140th St.

The Day Syndicate, Inc., White Plains, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; H. W. Craw, R. E. Farley, W. E. Day, Cedar Farm, White Plains.

Royal Silk Underwear Mfg. Co., Inc., $20,000; A. H. Berliner, J. Nicoll, O. Goodstein, 8,754 Bay 15th St., Bay Beach.

Marie Dressler Motion Picture Co., Inc., general photographic printing, publishing, $10,000; W. A. Brady, J. L. Dalton, M. Dressler, Hotel Astor.

Stephens' Service Stations, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, garages, gasoline, lubricants, $10,000; G. Baur, V. C. and B. F. Stephens, 39 Stephens Court, B'klyn.

William Fox Dramatic Displays, Inc., realty, theatres, motion pictures, films, machines, $10,000; A. H. Wagner, N. Frankel, E. Larkin, 604 Sackman St., B'klyn.

Wm. Fox Exhibitions, Inc., realty, operate theatres, exhibitions, motion pictures, $10,000; same Directors.

The Semrew Importing & Exporting Co., Inc., exporting, importing, commission, selling agents, $10,000; E. Spector, M. and C. H. Devitt, 112 Middleton St.

Consolidated Phone Parts Corp'n, phonograph tone arms, sound boxes accessories, $10,000; H. Hoffman, S. and N. London, 263 Front St.

Wm. Nason, Inc., Brooklyn, undertaking, burial, funeral furnishings, $10,000; G. B. Cooper, A. K. and I. L. Nason, 159 Willoughby Av., B'klyn.

William Fox Play House Corp'n, realty, theatres, motion pictures, films, machines, $10,000; A. H. Wagner, N. Frankel, E. Larkin, 604 Sackman St., B'klyn.

Colonial Farm Corp'n, farm agency, $10,000; A. Wasserman, L. F. Delaney, J. A. Hughes, 431 W. 136 St.

Federal Die & Mould Corp'n, Brooklyn, dies, machines, moulds, confectionery utensils, $10,000; A. Stirba, J. F. Mehrtens, H. Tegtmeyer, 350 E. 4 St.

M. Simon, upholsterer, Inc., art goods, novelties, upholstering, $10,000; R. Horwitz, H. Meck, M. Simon, 225 E. 83 St.

Keystone Trucking Co., Inc., Bronx contracting, stevedore, $5,000; J. M. Kilcullen, A. Knox, M. Hirsch, 210 W. 140 St.

Donovan's Shoe Store, Inc., Albany, footwear, $6,500; M. T. J. and J. F. Donovan, 220 South Pearl St.

31 Orchard St. Realty Co., Inc.; 237 Fifth St. Realty Co., Inc.; 123 Second Av. Realty Co., Inc; 286 East Fifth St. Realty Co., Inc.; 434 Second Av. Realty Co., Inc.; 137 East Broadway Realty Co., Inc.; 38 Ludlow St. Realty Co., Inc., and 354 Grand St. Realty Co., Inc., each $5,000; H. A. and D. Sokolski, 88 E. 7 St.

Young Commission Corp'n, broker, agent factor in cotton, cottonseed oil, fats, greases, $5,000; J. T. Kilbreth, L. Bannister, T. S. Young, Sr., 135 Riverside Drive.

M. Gendelman, Inc., Brooklyn, bread, cakes, confectionery, $5,000; R. I. and M. Gondelman, 862 Flushing Av., B'klyn.

June Amusement Corp'n, theatre, amusement properties, plays, vaudeville, motion pictures, $5,750; E. D. Alexander, G. J. Thomson, M. H. Bigelow, 140 Wadsworth Av.

Capital increase: George Davis Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Federal Cigarette & Tobacco Co., Manhattan; Carbone Express Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 14.—Charters filed:

Spokane Heat, Light and Power Securities Co., deal in stocks, bonds, and securities, and in general do an investment business; $2,250,000; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M., Exner, Wilmington, Del.

International Fireproofing Corp., general contracting and construction business; $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, G. W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, Wilmington, Del.

Progressive Amusement Circuit, Inc., own, operate, and conduct places of amusement; $250,000; L. H. Gunther, G. V. Reilly, S. B. Howard, New York.

Gulf Pulp Board Co., manufacture paper and paper products; $125,000; N. B. Porter, New York; N. G. Johnson, Plainfield, N. J., and D. H. Green, Mobile, Ala.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A very sharp reaction occurred in the wheat market yesterday, and final quotations were only slightly above the lowest, with net losses for the day of 4⅞ to 5¾c. An increase of 4,590,000 bushels in the domestic visible supply also furnished a bearish factor, and it was quite evident that the trade at large was nervous over the prospect of a general railroad strike as well as Government investigation of the high prices prevailing. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.49; No. 2 hard, $1.53; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.59½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.58½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.42	1.37	1.37½	1.43	1.04¼
December	1.47	1.40¾	1.41¼	1.46⅛	1.04⅜
May	1.50	1.45	1.45¼	1.50⅝	1.09¼

CORN.

Good rains with lower temperature over the corn belt, as well as the sharp break in wheat, caused heavy selling in the corn market, and prices experienced sharp declines, closing with net losses of ⅞ to 1⅝c. Receipts continued small, and the visible supply showed a decrease of 630,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 612,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 96¼c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	83⅝	83	83¼	84	73⅝
December	71⅝	70½	70½	72¼	63⅛
May	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	75⅛	64⅝

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the weakness in wheat and corn, as well as a sharp increase in the movement, and prices were heavy, closing with net losses of ⅞ to 1¼c. The visible supply increased 4,013,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 210,000 last year. The local cash market was easy. No. 3 white quoted at 49 to 49½c; No. 4 white, 48 to 48¼c; fancy clipped white, 50½ to 51¾c; ordinary clipped white, 48¼ to 50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
September	43¾	42⅝	43	43⅞	38⅛
December	46⅝	45¾	45⅞	47	38⅝
May	49⅞	48⅞	48⅝	50⅛	41

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and price changes were irregular, with the undertone unsettled. Early in the day prices declined quite sharply, especially for pork, and later there was a partial recovery. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000, estimated for Tuesday 15,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Sept.	13.40	13.30	13.45	13.40	7.92
Oct.	13.45	13.35	13.37	13.42	8.00
Ribs—					
Sept.	14.17	14.02	14.15	14.10	8.70
Oct.	13.85	13.65	13.80	13.80	8.77
Pork—					
Sept.	26.45	25.85	26.45	26.45	13.75
Oct	25.75	25.35	25.45	25.55	13.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, total sales aggregating 12,500 barrels, but prices were steadier, and while closing quotations were slightly below the highest they showed net gains for the day of 7 to 15 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	9.30@9.68	9.15
August	9.34	9.34	9.30@9.40	9.15
September	9.37	9.19	9.35@9.35	9.20
October	8.96	8.79	8.92@8.94	8.81
November	8.55	8.53	8.53@8.56	8.45
December	8.61	8.48	8.54@8.57	8.47
January	8.61	8.51	8.56@8.58	8.49
February	...	...	8.60@8.65	8.53
March	8.75	8.75	8.70@8.73	8.62

COFFEE.

A steadier tone prevailed in the coffee market during the first part of the day and values worked up 4 to 5 points from the final of Saturday. The market developed an easier tone later, and at the close of the day was 1 point net higher to 1 point lower. Total sales were 30,250 bags. The local spot market was inactive and prices were ⅛c lower for Rio 7s, which were quoted at 9¼c, while Santos grades remained unchanged, on the basis of 10⅝c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	...	...	8.67@8.70	8.68
September	8.74	8.72	8.71@8.73	8.72
October	...	...	8.74@8.76	8.75
November	...	...	8.79@8.78	8.77
December	8.82	8.80	8.79@8.81	8.79
January	...	...	8.84@8.86	8.84
February	...	...	8.89@8.91	8.89
March	8.98	8.94	8.94@8.96	8.93
April	...	...	8.99@9.01	8.98
May	9.07	9.04	9.04@9.06	9.03
June	...	...	9.09@9.11	9.08
July	...	...	9.14@9.16	9.13

SUGAR.

Sentiment in sugar futures was unsettled most of the day and after opening generally unchanged prices became irregular and the market appeared to be in a sold out condition, with buying orders at the market coming from a leading trade interest causing sharp advances at midday, some options showing net gains of 18 points. Late in the day prices sagged a little and the market closed steady 7 to 15 points net higher, with sales 18,700 tons. Considerable of the business was switching from September to later positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	...	...	4.60@4.65	4.50
September	4.67	4.53	4.64@4.65	4.52
October	4.65	4.52	4.59@4.60	4.52
November	...	...	4.54@4.56	4.40
December	4.45	4.27	4.43@4.45	4.28
January	4.11	4.11	4.11@4.13	4.00
February	...	...	3.98@3.99	3.78
March	3.95	3.95	3.93@3.95	3.80
April	...	...	3.95@3.97	3.85
May	...	...	3.98@4.01	3.90
June	...	...	4.02@4.05	3.93
July	...	...	4.05@4.08	3.95

Raw sugar continued dull and unsettled, with no business reported. Exports from Cuba were

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE of California, in and for the County of Nevada. — MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. BOCA & LOYALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation, and ROBERTS LUMBER COMPANY, a corporation, Defendants, and FRANK G. DRUM and WARREN OLNEY, Jr., as Receivers of Western Pacific Railway Company, Interveners.—No. 4,368.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, H. H. Phleger, as Commissioner appointed by the decree of the Superior Court of the County of Nevada, State of California, duly given and made on the 11th day of May, 1916, in that certain action numbered 4,368, wherein Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, a corporation, and Roberts Lumber Company, a corporation, are defendants, and wherein Frank G. Drum and Warren Olney, Jr., as receivers of Western Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, are interveners which said judgment was entered in Book 9 of Judgments, at Page 163 thereof; that he will, as such Commissioner, and pursuant to said decree, on Friday, the eighth day of September, 1916, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the passenger station or depot of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, in the Town of Beckwith, County of Plumas, California, sell in one parcel and as an entirety to the highest bidder at auction for cash, in United States Gold Coin, without right of redemption, the following-described property, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment entered in said action, amounting to the total sum of four hundred fifty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy and 32-100 ($459,670.32) dollars, together with interest and costs and expenses accruing subsequent to the rendition of said judgment, to wit:

All the railroads and railroad lines of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company within the Counties of Sierra, Plumas, and Nevada, State of California, including the railroads and railroad lines constructed at the time of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, as well as those thereafter constructed, and more particularly the railroad and railroad line of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company extending from the Town of Boca, Nevada County, California, to the Town of Beckwith, Plumas County, California, a distance of 39.33 miles, more or less; also the railroad and railroad line of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company extending from said Town of Beckwith to Boca and Loyalton Junction, (also known as "Bridge E,") being the junction of the railroad track of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company with the railroad track of Western Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, a distance of 3.02 miles, more or less, together with a certain spur known as "Davies Spur," extending therefrom a distance of 1.507 miles, more or less; also a spur commonly known as "Grizzly Creek Spur," extending from the main line of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, a distance of 2.282 miles, more or less; also all of the right, title, and interest of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company in and to that certain agreement entered into on the 24th day of December, 1908, between the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company and Western Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, a copy of which said agreement is attached to plaintiff's amended complaint, marked "Exhibit 2," and made a part thereof, which said agreement is hereby made a part hereof, by the terms of which said agreement Western Pacific Railway Company granted to said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company the right in perpetuity to use in common with said Western Pacific Railway Company the railroad, including the track and superstructure thereto of said Western Pacific Railway Company between two certain points referred to and described in said agreement, including the right of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company to connect with the railroad of said Western Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of exercising the right granted by the terms of said agreement; also all the appurtenances of all of said railroads and railroad lines of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, including all branches thereof, and also including all rights of way, road ways, superstructures, tracks, sidetracks, turnouts, sidings, switches, rails, bridges, branches, depots, station houses, shops, warehouses, carhouses, engine houses, power houses, machine shops, buildings, fixtures, erections, and structures necessary to and used in the operation of said railroads and railroad lines, spurs and branches, and the lands of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company upon which said railroads, railroad lines, spurs, and branches are located, and all and singular the rolling stock, cars, equipments and machinery, cars, poles, wires and other mechanical appliances, tools, implements, and furniture appertaining thereto, whether owned at the time of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, or thereafter acquired by said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company.

Also all the rents, issues, tolls, incomes, earnings, and profits of said railroads and branches, and also all the franchises, rights of way, leases, easements, consents, easements, rights, privileges, and immunities, relating or appertaining to said railroads and railroad lines and branches, and all extensions thereof and additions thereto, and all replacements and renewals of the same, and of all parts thereof, and all right, property, and estate which the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company possessed, owned, or was entitled to on the date of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, and which the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company has since become possessed of or entitled to, and also all the estates, rents, rights, title, interest, possession, claim, and demand, as well in law as in equity of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, of, in, and to the said property and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and all bonds and shares of stock of all corporations owned by said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company on the date of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, and thereafter acquired by said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, and also all other property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company within the said Counties of Sierra, Plumas, and Nevada, State of California, including that which the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company acquired subsequent to the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, as well as the property which said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company owned on the date of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining, and at any time held or enjoyed therewith by the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, tolls, incomes, issues, and profits thereof, with all the right, title, interest, estate, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, of, in, and to the same, and to all parts and parcels thereof.

Terms of sale: Cash, in United States Gold Coin, upon the acceptance of a bid, except that upon such sale of said property, or any part thereof, the purchaser or purchasers, for the purpose of making settlement or payment for the property, franchises, and premises purchased, or any part thereof, shall be entitled to turn in or apply toward the payment of the purchase price, and to be credited with any bonds issued under the mortgage or deed of trust foreclosed in the said suit, and any matured and unpaid coupons and interest to the extent of the value of or amount which would be payable upon such bonds, coupons, and interest upon a distribution among the bondholders of the net proceeds of such sale, after making the deductions allowable under the terms of the said mortgage or deed of trust for the costs and expenses of the said sale and expenses, fees, and compensation of the trustee, and the compensation of the receiver and his attorney.

H. H. PHLEGER, as such Commissioner.
MORRISON, DUNNE & BROBECK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.

BULL PROFIT-TAKING HALTS A COTTON RISE

Prices Work Up Despite Nervous Undertone—Offerings Near Close Cause Reaction.

NET GAIN IN NEAR POSITIONS

They Are Up 13 to 15 Points as the Day Ends, but Late Options Are One to Two Points Lower.

Cotton showed a nervous undertone yesterday, with considerable irregularity throughout the session. The news was bullish and a sharp advance at Liverpool was responsible for causing the local market to open at an advance of 15 to 18 points. Prices worked a little higher during the forenoon, but in the late trading a reaction occurred on an attempt by some of the local bulls to take profits. The close was decidedly irregular, with the near positions 13 to 15 points higher, while the late options were 1 to 2 points lower.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, in its monthly report, summarized the situation as follows:

Taking the belt as a whole, reports indicate that a distinct deterioration has occurred since the previous report. Complaints of boll weevil from many quarters. No estimate of damage possible at present, plaints of boll weevil from many quarters. for next few weeks, especially upon late killing frosts. Much of the crop is late and a premature freeze would be disastrous. Farmers appear willing to sell freely at prevailing prices, but would probably resist a sharp decline.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal also said that the crop had made further deterioration and that damage from weevil had been severe in the central sections of the belt.

Trading showed considerable conflict of sentiment. New Orleans was a seller on the bulge and other Southern selling was thought to reflect hedging operations. One interesting item of gossip was to the effect that a broker, who had been given an order to sell 1,000 bales, made a mistake in the numerals and sold 10,000 bales, thus precipitating an unexpected avalanche of offerings.

The weather was somewhat more settled in the Eastern States, although numerous scattered showers, ranging from a trace to nearly an inch, were reported. The forecast for the Western belt called for general unsettled conditions. Dry hot weather continues in Oklahoma, with temperatures over Sunday furnishing maximum readings of 100 to 111 degrees at all stations.

It is said that some of the preliminary reports coming in from Southern correspondents indicate a deterioration of about 3 points for the first half of the present crop-reporting period.

The census report on supply and distribution, giving the consumption by American mills, will be issued at 10 o'clock this morning. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	*14.12	14.25	14.13	14.07@14.09	14.00
Oct.	14.30	14.33	14.05	14.08@14.10	14.11@14.12
Dec.	14.47	14.52	14.26	14.30@14.31	14.32@14.33
Jan.	14.58	14.62	14.32	14.38@14.39	14.41@14.42
Mar.	14.74	14.74	14.48	14.52@14.53	14.56
May.	14.84	14.87	14.64	14.64@14.65	14.67@14.68
July.	14.86	14.90	14.86	14.70@14.71	14.73@14.75

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance; middling at 14.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 12 points higher. New Orleans, 14c; Galveston, 14.65c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14c; Augusta, 14c; Houston, 14.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	14.18	14.18	13.89	13.94@13.95	13.95@13.96
Dec.	14.36	14.36	14.10	14.14@14.15	14.16@14.17
Jan.	14.45	14.45	14.20	14.24@14.25	14.25@14.27
Mar.	14.62	14.64	14.41	14.42@14.43	14.44@14.45
May.	14.73	14.73	14.49	14.54@14.56	14.59@14.61

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 19 points higher, at 8.73d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales, including 13,000 American. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.58	8.48½
Jan.-Feb.	8.46	8.53	8.46	8.52	8.47½
May-April	8.40½	8.50	8.40	8.51½	8.43½
May-June.	8.39½	8.51	8.39½	8.50	8.42½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.22c; October, 14.33c; January, 14.61c; March, 14.72c; May, 14.86c; July, 14.92c. The market there was due to open today 10 to 12½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,571	4,776	69,418	97,023
New Orleans	941	1,807	111,117	147,476
Mobile	200	3	8,941	12,259
Savannah	1,858	857	63,356	57,799
Charleston	202	23	22,509	42,488
Wilmington	411	2236	40,168	31,674
Norfolk	942	570	24,871	43,837

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	49	217	37,923	64,990
Memphis	109	219	50,029	71,013
St. Louis	990	747	5,674	14,302
Houston	4,546	5,060	19,043	46,288

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Week.
Galveston	2,750 to 3,500	3,970	4,953
New Orleans	4,200 to 4,700	5,778	3,291

Exports yesterday were 11,010 bales; total thus far for this season, 133,804 bales; total last season, 85,197 bales.

NAVY BILL FIGHT ON TODAY.

Absentees Return to Take Part in House's Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Scores of Representatives returned to the capital tonight to vote on the conference report on the $315,800,000 Naval bill, which comes up in the House tomorrow. Advocates of a small navy admitted that the House was almost certain to approve the Senate building and personnel increases, over which the principal clashes are expected.

Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee will move that the House concur in the increases, which provide for construction of 157 ships in a three-year program, including four battleships and four battle cruisers next year, and an enlisted strength of 74,400. President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have stood squarely behind the larger authorizations.

The Democratic leader, Mr. Kitchin, who has opposed the Administration's big army and navy measure, expects to speak tomorrow against the conference report.

"A number of us who believe the expenditures are grossly extravagant and unnecessary will register our objections," said Mr. Kitchin tonight, "but I look for the House to concur in the Senate program."

A contest is expected also on the Senate amendments providing for navy yard improvements and changing the system of promotion for officers of the grade of commander and above from a seniority to a selective basis.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,406.—In Bankruptcy. — JAMES P. McATEE, Bankrupt.

James P. McAtee was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 11th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 25th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 14th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,336.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM ROSENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Abraham Rosenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway City of New York on August 25th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 14th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHERMAN ASSAILS GOMPERS

Declares the Labor Leader a Public Nuisance in Senate Speech.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was characterized as a "public nuisance" by Senator Sherman of Illinois in a digression today from a Senate speech on the Shipping bill.

"There is no more tyrannical, outrageous injustice than that of leaders who live an the sweat of other people's brows," said Senator Sherman, "Mr. Gompers is a public nuisance."

Referring to the Indianapolis and Los Angeles dynamite trials, Senator Sherman declared the federation President had "prostituted the cause of labor by using funds of laboring men for the defense of these criminals."

"Mr. Gompers never apologized to anybody," he continued. "But it was the most fortunate thing that ever happened to Mr. Gompers that he himself escaped indictment on these same charges.

"I have been owing this to Mr. Gompers for some time, and I'm handing it to him now, and I'm responsible politically and personally."

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Steinhardt<Roehrs.
Schmidlein<Codner.
Kuthy<Gen Baking Co
Mayer<Ehret.
Levy<Kaufman.
O'Malley<Gen Baking.
Mandel<Regal Mtg &
Sec Co.
Eoin<Equitable Life
Assn Socy.
Picture Theatre Equit Co<Casino Amus (2.)
Re Green (Kuper.)
Re Maltbie (Un Cigar)
Elkins<Paul W Connoly Bldg Co.
Aufrichtig<Schlanger.
Manchuso<Gazzale.
Isseson<Strasbourger (2.)
Sultzbach Clothing Co<Crosstown Rlty Co.
De Mund<Kaiser.
Cullin<Walsh.
Re Roda.
Surkis<Surkis.
Stadler & Stadler<Norton.
Equitable Life Assur Socy<Cohn.
Nellson<Nestor Holdg.
Weldon<Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy.
Bamdas<Kaplas.
Van Pelt<Kurzman.
Geo Gorton Mach Co<S Cottle Co.
Re Needham Av.
Diesley<Vanderland.
Feffer<Schulman.
Frank Gens & Co<Frankel.
Scheich<Deutsch.
Cohen<CNY (2.)

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:

Reuben Berenson,
Robert S. Fourne,
Bessie Robinson,
Jacob Pelban,
Patrick Carolan,
Robert S. Towne,
W. M. St. Julian,
Laura A. Williams,
Timothy Lehane,
Elizabeth Parrott,
Gerdas H. Loundes.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

Kodlec<Vokel.
Dowdell<Waysso.
Bawerzansky<Berman, (2.)
Hogan<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Katz<Halpin Bldg Corp.
Pisetsky<Harlson.
Sun<Horwitz Bros.
Lichtenstein<Multz.
Greenfield<Snow.
Emshelmer<Hayes.
Elsenberg<Schrenkelsen.
Taffe<Rothschild.
O'Connor<Schinzel.
Wald<Depositors' Assets Corp.
Troutz<Bockar.
Kovacs<Donnell.
Donowetsky<Denbosky
Klein<Lipman.
Movshovitz<Last.
Schnitzer<Monmouth Holding Co.
McLaren<Gerlelt.
Illinois Surety Co<Turtel.
Same<North Eastern Const Co.
Same<Cohen.
Industrial Press<Lenz Photo Eng Co.
Rogers<Nat City B'k of Chicago.
M. Talsky & Co<Korpanetz<Int R T Co. (2.)
Stavice<same.
Apeda Studio<Winebaugh, Inc.
Reefer<Smith.
Silis<Clover Lunch Co

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Chisolm<Jackson—Edward L. Steckler. Re Sullivan, (Kruger<Kruger)—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Re Houston Restaurant Co.—George F. Donnellan. Re Converse—Philip J. Dunn. Re N. Y. Mach. & Wreck. Co.—Alfred H. Townley.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Glokner<Farrell — Patrick McGrath. Magner<Treacy—Francis J. McAvoy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Society Relief Poor Mothers with Small Children<F. Percival Loughran—John S. Heap. Carrie E. Bernheimer<Charles H. Stahl—John S. Doyle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.

Re Radcliff Av.
Bryant<Neuberger.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Herrmann.
837 Washington Av Rlty Co, Inc<Nathan Levin Co.
Kaiser<CNY Tel Co.
Amanna<Seabury Bldg Co, Inc.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Re Vapo-Humidifier Co.
Universal Holdg & Leas Co, Inc<Rosenthal.
Corn<Orloff.
Lustgarten<Lustgarten.
Weinzweig<Weinzweig
CNY Ins Co<Orosant Const Co.
Dunn<Salzano.
Aronow<Zeoli.
Fleischman<Preferred Invest Co, Inc.
Kaplan<Mirsky.
Chassy<Utility Rlty.
Banagan<Williams.
Wicke, Jr<Inter Trans Wicke<same.
Fox<same.
Campanilli<same.
Wheeler<Sheldon.
Bradley<Murtha.
Sturges<Robinson.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Herrman. (2.)
Stokes<Ritchie.
Albrecht<Kovacs Const Co.
Rohen<Valentine.
Dixon<Seldman.
Buch<Greenberg.
Congress Varnish Wks<R Schneider, Inc.
Larchmont Water Co<Fitzgerald.
Menacker<Abrams.
Lippman<Kommel.
Stark<Gibbs.
Noll<Noll.
Schneider<Willmet Const Co.
Wiesel<Izek.
Stinard<Gattl.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Herrman.
Amer Co-operative S & L Assn<Bligh.
Gavagan<McGarry (2.)
Universal Holdg & Leas Co<Rosenthal (2.)
Trainor<Valhall Corp.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMPERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

Elias<Goetz.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Taiber<Knapp.
Hayer<Hayes.
Re Potter & Decker Realty Co.
Mager<Kamrath.
Meyer<Meyer.
Drake<Gaffney.
Nathan<Nathan.
Shinkowsky<Mandelbaum.
Re Naumann, (Willow St, &c. Queens Co.)
Loew<Morson.
Vosenack<Vosenack.
Cohn<Cohn.
Schauer<Raymond.
Kings Co Trust Co<Farley.
Wacker<Levey.
Rouff<Martin.
Home Savings Bank<Grant.
People, State N Y<Baunher.
Bowers<Duncan.
Meyer<Kast.
McLaughlin<Anderson.
Taylor<Ferguson.
Vitale<Vitale.
Williams<Stewart.
Read<French Veneer Chem Co.
Zoberg<Zoberg.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Frank Morales.
Anna M. Bennett.
Accounting of:
Michael Nolan.
Louise Werlein.
Estates of:
Anna Pundt.
Richard Lar Forge.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East Sixty-ninth Street Purchase Near Park Avenue for New Residence—West Sixteenth Street Deal—Quick Chelsea Resale—Big Long Island City Investment.

The Park Avenue residential centre around Sixty-ninth Street will be still further improved by the erection of a fine private dwelling on the twenty-five foot plot at 48 East Sixty-ninth Street sold yesterday by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Henry Lesinsky, who has owned the property and lived there for fifteen years.

The name of the buyer was not disclosed by the brokers. The plot is opposite the large residence nearing completion for Arthur Curtiss James on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. It adjoins the two parcels at 50 and 52 East Sixty-ninth Street bought some time ago by Mr. James and sold to O. L. Dommerich, who is preparing to erect a high-class residence, and the remaining houses, including the southwest corner, were recently bought by Henry P. Davison from Mr. James and he is having plans prepared for a fine home. William Sloane is erecting a new residence on two Park Avenue plots adjoining the Davison parcel.

The Lesinsky plot just sold has been held at $100,000.

West Sixteenth Street Sale.

The two old buildings at 453 and 455 West Sixteenth Street, fronting 51.8 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue, have been purchased by the Economy Wiping Materials Company, from the Eliza Arnold estate. The property abuts the premises occupied by the buyers at 100 Tenth Avenue. The buildings will be remodeled and occupied for their business. Albert W. J. Petrie and William Henry Carpenter & Co., were the brokers in the transaction.

Cushman Estate Buys Chelsea Plot.

The Cushman estate, one of the large property owners in the Chelsea district, has purchased the two old five-story flats at 345 and 347 West Twenty-third Street, between Eight and Ninth Avenues from Frederick Brown, who bought the property about two weeks ago from the Jacob Scheuer estate. The two parcels have a frontage of 50 by 98.9 feet. It is understood that the Cushmans estate, in view of the growing demand for small apartment suites in the locality, will improve the plot with a substantial apartment building.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight were the brokers in the sale.

36th Street Deal for Garage.

The two old houses at 256 and 258 West Thirty-sixth Street, 36 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, are reported to have been sold by the Scott estate to an investor who is having plans prepared for the erection of a $60,000 garage.

Second Avenue Tenement in Bronx Trade.

In addition to his Chelsea deal in Twenty-third Street, Frederick Brown sold the five-story apartment house at 2,362 Rye Avenue, 50 by 100, near 184th Street, to A. Levy. The latter gave in part payment the five-story tenement at 71 Second Avenue, 24 by 75, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

The dwelling at 1,786 Washington Avenue, 55 by 110, has been sold by Clement H. Smith for Groat B. Rockwell.

Frederick Brown has purchased from the Faiselia Construction Company the five-story apartment house at 2,342 Ryer Avenue, between 183d and 184th Streets, on plot 75 by 100.

Big Long Island City Deal.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold for Frederick Ayer of Boston twenty-six lots in Long Island City fronting on Nott Avenue, Thirteenth Street and Van Alst Avenue. Varick D. Martin was associated as broker in this transaction.

The Groll Construction Company has taken title to five lots fronting 125 feet on the east side of Fourth Avenue, north of Broadway. The property will be improved with apartment houses.

Nickel Company Buys at Bayonne.

The International Nickel Company has purchased at Bayonne a large plot on the south side of the right of way of the National Docks Railway, running to the Kill van Kull. It is north of Avenue K, and has a frontage of 805 feet along the railroad and extends 935 feet to the kill. The property was purchased from Warren Delano, Jr., and Frederick A. Delano. The same company has also acquired from the Standard Oil Company a plot 1,000 by 1025 immediately north of the former Delano tract.

Buys Connecticut Farm.

John Crawford has sold a farmhouse and two acres of land on Leroy Street, Darien, Conn., for the Terminal Realty Company to Graham E. Arthur.

Commercial Leases.

The Oppenheimer Casing Company of Chicago, Ill., which recently leased the building at 47 Water Street, has sublet the three top lofts to the Indian Refining Company. William A. White & Sons were the brokers.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased the store at 2,945 Broadway for Cushman & Sons to the United Cigar Stores Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 901 Broadway to Charles W. Wolff and Abraham Coon.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased the four-story dwelling at 612 West 114th Street to Columbia University, and for Dr. John D. Harris the five-story dwelling at 142 Riverside Drive to J. A. Lowenstein.

Goodwin & Goodwin have rented for the estate of Mary Place to Louis Seligman the dwelling at 193 Lenox Avenue, and for Simon Sichel the Eleanor S. Huff dwelling at 122 West 121st Street. J. Arthur Fischer has leased for Richard Vallendau the four-story dwelling at 255 West Thirty-seventh Street to D. Vignot.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have rented the four-story dwelling 424 West Twenty-third Street for C. A. Peck to Jasper Hawkins.

Realty Notes.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of M. & L. Hess, Inc., John W. Hahner was elected Second Vice President and Lewis W. Flaunlacher Secretary. The other officers of the corporation are N. J. Hess, President and Treasurer, and Edwin H. Hess, First Vice President.

The general contract for erecting the new Groller clubhouse at 47 and 49 East Sixtieth Street has been awarded to Thomas O'Reilly & Son. The architect is B. G. Goodhue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

120th St, 180 West, s s, 158.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, four-story dwelling; East River Savings Institution against M. A. McGivney et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $12,950.63; taxes, &c., $152.50; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st Av, 1,704 and 1,706, e s, 59 ft n of 88th St, 36.6x88, six-story tenement and stores; Gustav Lange against Morris Schlossman et al.; Gustav Lange, Jr., attorney; due, $34,333.55; taxes, &c., $332.17; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,208 TH

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New, Modern House
In Westchester County
On The Sound, $9,500

Seven large rooms—a duplicate in every respect of the charming house in above photograph—is now being constructed, and, at the price and attractive terms offered, will not remain long on the market.

In private residential park on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 19 miles from Grand Central Terminal, at Mamaroneck, on magnificently located plot. Large living room with open fireplace, dining-room, modern kitchen, butler's pantry, and large porch. Four masters' bedrooms and sleeping porch, tiled bath with built-in porcelain tub. Latest steam heating system. Gas and electric lights throughout. Finish, materials and workmanship of highest class.

Call or write promptly for plans and photographs of this house, and also advise if you wish us to submit plans and photographs of other modern houses we have built and are at present constructing.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL
30 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone, Murray Hill 3498

For Sale at Colonial Heights.

Plot 75x100, on macadamized street. Restricted neighborhood; all improvements, including water, sewer and gas; no assessments. Chance for active builder. Full particulars. A. Reiner, 1118 Tribune Bldg., New York.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$2,000 on Easy Terms
AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000
Buys NEW COLONIAL VILLA
This Near the Hudson.
After the $2,000 Is Paid
$33 21 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.
A fine, well built, livable house of 9 rooms and 3 baths. Beautiful interior. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences. Send for photo.
E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1500 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE
$8,000.
Easy Terms
11 Rooms.
3 Baths.

Large grounds, commanding superb view of water. Less than hour from N. Y. City. House has everything modern; fine living room with fireplace, dining room, pantry, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Convenient to club, golf, water. A magnificent property. Sacrificing to sell at once.

R. F. BARNES, 170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

A Very Pretty

new constructed stone 6-room house, tiled bath room for $4,500; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

F. W. Waggoner,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

MONTCLAIR

$16,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station.
May be seen by appointment.
Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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At RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Farms and Country Homes.
THADDEUS CRANE

KENTUCKY—FOR SALE.

STORE PROPERTY TO LEASE.

Best Block—Louisville, Ky.

48.5x197—4 stories—improvements. Photographs and particulars of agents.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 25 Pine St., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICE & SHOWROOM
TO SUBLET
432 4th Av., N. W. Cor. 29th St.
Rooms 1210-11. 1,053 sq. ft.
An exceptional opportunity to procure a beautiful light room in a modern, high-class building.
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5TH AV. CORNER STORE
CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
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CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
883 Madison Av. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

BIG VALUES
High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

Facts for Men of Family
Consider Accessibility

in purchasing a home. The highest, healthiest section near New York, most conveniently and comfortably located—is

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK
High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 1—Residents enjoy ideal express service of Lackawanna R. R., the finest commuting road in the world. The clean Road of Anthracite.

Fact 2—The unusually convenient train service guarantees greatest accessibility from all parts of New York City.

Fact 3—Uptown trains from ferry foot West 23d Stret and all Hudson Tube Stations. Downtown trains from ferry foot of Barclay Hudson Tube Stations. All homes convenient to express station in Mountain Lakes Park.

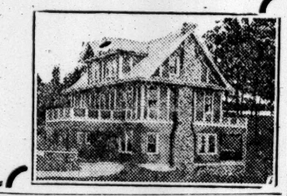
THIS ENGLISH ALL-YEAR HOME NEAR WATER, $8,000.
Convenient Commutation to City.

A charming home of 10 rooms; 3 baths; finely situated on large grounds; large living room with open fireplace; dining room with fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hardwoods.

Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from



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170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

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Southwest Cor. 162d St.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
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The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8-ROOM DUPLEX APT., $2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
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Representative on the Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 Rooms & Bath
$780 Yearly

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

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131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
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CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT.
Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
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8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)
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Immediate Possession
11 Rooms & 3 Bath Rooms
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352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
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203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

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MODEL NEW LAW Elevator Apartments
all with extra large rooms and latest improvements at Greatly Reduced Rents.

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3800 Broadway, Cor. 158th St.
ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY
5 Rooms $45
6 Rooms $60
8 Rooms $70

The Washington Heights
575 West 159th St., Cor. B'way.
5 Rooms $40 to $45
6 Rooms $55 to $60

The WEST POINT
575 Riverside Drive, Cor. 135th.
5 Rooms ..... $50 to $70
6 Rooms ..... $60 to $75
8 Rooms $80
Most of these are outside corner apartments, presenting a splendid view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.
Apply Superintendents on Premises or
J. SHENK
66 West 107th St.
1406
Telephones 1407 Academy
1408

4-5 ROOMS $810 to $1200 -6
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
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Managing Agent
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Representative on the Premises.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., near Broadway.
7 Rooms & 2 Bath Rooms
$1,100
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
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Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
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SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Renault Court
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High-class elevator apartments.
7 and 8 rooms and bath;
moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemolt Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

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HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

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555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms, **$35 to $65**
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $60

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET,
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall."
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

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795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Corner 150th Street.
7, 8, room elevator apartments; high-class service.
RENT $60.00 UP.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms, $360 to $960. JOHN S. PERRY, 115 Broadway.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
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218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

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30 East 42nd Street.

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400 Riverside Drive
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Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
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Rents $1,100-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

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TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHENETTE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL; TELEPHONE SERVICE; MODERATE.
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5 Rooms and Bath . . . $480
6 Rooms and Bath . . . $720
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Hall and Elevator Service, etc.
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THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH STREET.
Seven or eight room apartment, $1,600.
Extra maids' rooms; private house block.
Apply Superintendent.

GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Hever Chambers
13 East 65th Street
Few Steps from Fifth Ave.
Most Fashionable Neighborhood in N. Y.
New Building. Ready for Occupancy.
Attractive Appartments of
2 and 3 Large Rooms
and Bathroom
Suitable Small Families and Bachelors
Elevator, Day & Night Hall & Phone Service
Meals Served by Caterer on Premises
Apply owner's representative on premises

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BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

$35 A MONTH
Rent amounts in ten years to $4,200, for which you, as a tenant, have nothing to show. Better send for our illustrated booklet, showing how $35 a month buys a beautiful residence, superior to any $75 apartment. Also Building Co., 22d Av. and 68th St., Brooklyn

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 6 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

MAXWELL six, five-passenger; splendid condition; fully equipped; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting; Westinghouse shock absorbers; many extras. Mrs. Shall, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER.
Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-15 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light 6 Touring.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter.
Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

NATIONAL roadster, run less than 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, electric lights, slip covers, extra seat, &c.; $800. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Lozier Briercliff.—Must sacrifice immediately, Lozier Briercliff 4-passenger roadster; splendid condition throughout, fully equipped; sacrifice $275. Kraft, private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Hudson 1915 Limousine | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1916 Bearcat
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring | Paige 1916 Touring
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven-passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights. Phone 2383 Astoria.

Cadillac 1916, standard type, 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Cadillac 1915 8-cylinder touring; used very little; sacrifice. Hupmobile 1915 touring; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

CADILLAC (1916) RUNABOUT; LIKE NEW. Stutz (1916) Touring; perfect condition. All Makes of Touring Cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

STUTZ 1916 touring; used 3 months; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

Oldsmobile, 1914, seven-passenger, no reasonable offer refused. Telephone Harraden, 5315 Barclay.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Mercer Sport, bargains. E. T. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Hudson, 1916, seven passenger touring; cost $2,400; accept the best offer over $900 before Saturday. 82 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

White 1916 Limousine, fully equipped, in perfect condition, cost $5,500, will take $3,500 cash. N 15 Times.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,250. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PULLMAN.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. PRACTICALLY NEW.
Pullman Roadster, used 4 months, $450; Cadillac Touring, used one season, $375; both automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric starting and lighting system; absolutely mechanically perfect; immediately. Edward's chauffeur, private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

KISSEL KAR, 1916 TOURING.
USED FIFTY-FOUR MILES.
ALL YEAR TOP, SUMMER TOP; list price, $1,550; absolutely new and never used, is offered for sale for $1,100; inspection invited and any demonstration desired day, evening, or Sunday till noon. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3550 Bryant.

Packard cars, hour, week, or month; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month, reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. Lenox 8176.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 8371.

Flat.—For hire, beautiful 7-passenger late model Flat touring; moderate. Schuyler 2792.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packards 1912; $2.50 hour; Coney, $10; other trips; reasonable; monthly. 1290 Circle.

Automobile Tires.

Tires.—Great purchase; Firestones, United States, Fallis, McGraws, and 25 more makes; save 30, 40, 50 per cent. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

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BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

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TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

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PACKARD.
LATE MODEL, RUNABOUT, TWO OR THREE PASSENGER. N 13 TIMES.

$400 to $500 cash for 1915 or 1916 roadster or five-passenger car; must stand expert inspection. N 16 Times.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 235 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West 113th St., 253.—Recently renovated and enlarged; nine rooms; well suited for physician or dentist; desirable neighborhood. Telephone Plaza 6782.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; two furnaces; good transit; $5,400.
LITTLE CASH; BALANCE AS RENT.
Full particulars Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x106, high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, near Station and Country Club, 12-room stone and shingle house; three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Owner, moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of 5 acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout; price and photos from
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 195 Times Downtown.

Six-room water-front bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 120 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Small farm; good 6-room house, good soil, at Huntington station; hour out; big town; to be sacrificed for $2,250, $195 cash, $16 monthly. Apply Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Chicken Farm.—Selden; 3 acres, $500; good level land; title guaranteed; some shade trees. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Caldwell, N. J., new house, six rooms, bath, steam heat, electric light, gas, two large sleeping porches, conservatory, garage, lot 50x140. $6,000. Black, 35 Park Av., Caldwell.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

Montclair.—Rent or sell, desirable house; easy terms. Anderson, 31 West 15th.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

Canada—For Sale or to Let.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central, buildings, private siding, on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Recent flood losses reason for offering rare bargain for investment in 8,000 acres of partly cut-over, rich mountain lands. Box 103, Wilkesboro, N. C.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

A client of ours will purchase income properties anywhere; must stand the closest investigation as to rents and expenses; will give in exchange 6 per cent. gold bonds; submit full particulars and arrange for appointment. Panna Realty Corporation, Times Building.

Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property, loft and apartment management specialists. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Wanted, in Westchester County, 8 or 9 room house, with garage, 2 baths, within commuting distance, about $55 a month. H 310 Times Downtown.

Rent, eight or nine room house, modern; thirty minutes out from Penn. Station; full particulars. N 4 Times.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Appraisals of country estate and farms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

Must sell immediately first mortgages, aggregating over $15,000 for cash. N 9 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, E
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. N
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated, full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West.
6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200.
Fireproof building; all improvements.
Superintendent, on premises.

5th, 342 West.—Sublet at sacrifice four-room elevator apartment; exquisitely furnished; Colonial mahogany, Chickering baby grand; near Circle; bargain to responsible party. Mason.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—High class; handsomely furnished; housekeeping; piano, victrola.

Five-room front apartment, all conveniences; large rooms. Write H. Loughry, 1 Madison Av., or 'phone Gramercy 6011.

59TH, 200 WEST.—Furnished apartment, until November, three rooms; all facing Park.

Beautifully furnished three-room apartment; reasonable; moderate. 478 Central Park West, 1A.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—NEAR LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY.
AT 165 TO 169 EAST 95TH ST., TO RENT, APARTMENTS
8 and 9 large rooms; all improvements; one apartment first floor, suitable for doctor.
SEE JANITOR ON PREMISES.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

35TH, 156 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,250.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

929 Park Av., 11 AND 12 ROOMS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

20th, 424 West.—Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $36-$42; no small children.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 8 rooms, $35; 4 rooms, $40-$47.50; 5 rooms, $45-$55; 6 rooms, $70-$75; 7 rooms, $70-$111, 9 rooms, $91.75-$125.

CHOICE APARTMENT.
8 roo

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The tropical disturbance is apparently moving westward, south of San Domingo. As yet no definite information as to intensity is at hand. Pressure over the Western Atlantic Ocean has fallen decidedly in the last twenty-four hours, the centre of the greatest fall being over the Grand Banks. Pressure over the northern interior from the Lake region to the Dakotas is falling, with the eastward movement of a low.

Scattered rains have fallen in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and the upper Missouri Valley.

Temperature is below the seasonal average in northeastern districts, and thence westward to the lower Missouri Valley. It is still relatively warm in the East Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain, and Plateau regions. Showers are probable Tuesday in the upper Lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and the shower area will extend Wednesday into the Middle Atlantic States. Showers and thunderstorms are also indicated for the East Gulf States Tuesday and Wednesday. Temperature will rise slowly from the Lake region eastward to New England. Changes elsewhere will be generally unimportant.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, with fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, fair.

FORECASTS, TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; probably rain and slightly warmer Wednesday.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday, with moderate temperature. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, showers.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; somewhat warmer Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	59	4 P. M.	84	75
6 A. M.	70	58	6 P. M.	83	76
9 A. M.	79	70	9 P. M.	77	71
12 M.	79	70	11 P. M.	74	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 5:45 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:01—1,808 Madison Av.; L. Rosenfelt.	Slight
3:15—238 W. 17 St.; May Stoll.	Slight
7:30—36 Suffolk St.; Isaac Glazer.	Slight
10:20—Ft. E. 72 St.; City of N. Y.	None
P. M.	
1:40—3,556 S. Blvd.; Anna Shapiro.	Slight
3:45—628 E. 9 St.; Harry Kontz.	Slight
3:45—1,647 Wash. Av.; Morris Newton.	Slight
6:40—119 E. 88 St.; Nellie Walsh.	Slight
6:40—133 Division St.; Samuel Mandel.	Slight
9:00—2,247 Tremont Av.; L. Fernandez.	Slight
9:30—Prospect 170 S Av.; Interborough R. R.	Slight
7:30—555 W. 126 St.; John Hendricks.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Relieved from service and placed on roll of Police Pension Fund, to take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 12: Patrol. Edward Grinnon, 39, on own application, at $700 per annum; appointed April 14, 1890.

Assignment, to take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 12: Serg. Frank C. Meystrik, 5, to signal monitor duty.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons Mark Williams, 6 S. D., to charge 5 S. D., in addition to own, 7 A. M. Aug. 14 to 8 A. M. Aug. 29; A. H. Brown, 7 S. D., in charge 8 S. D., in addition to own, 4 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 15; Lieuts. D. J. Farrell, 145, to command, noon Aug. 13 to 8 A. M. Aug. 29; B. R. Sackett, 14 I. D., to command 32 Prec., noon Aug. 13 to 8 A. M. Aug. 29; Serg. T. W. Kennelly, 151, to 145, noon Aug. 13 to 8 A. M. Aug. 29; Patrol. C. A. Stone, 26, and J. E. Shevlin, 143, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeurs, 15 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 13; G. A. Albrecht, 26, as station house attendant, 21 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14; Louis Renselaer, 36, to 4 P. M. Aug. 14, as clerical and house officer, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14; Harry Smith, 80, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Aug. 13; Edward Buchman, 164, to 12 I. D., duty on maps, 25 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 12; Bernard Meyer, 154, and Michael Hanley, 167, to 160, duty in raided premises, 18 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 12. To Bureau of Telegraph from precincts indicated, 14 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14: E. B. Ferrie, 12; W. H. Hughes, 18; J. M. Hanlon, 65, and B. F. Steers, 283.

Assignments discontinued: Lieut. Thomas Brennan, T. S., to 23, temporary, from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 14; James Fitzpatrick, T. S., to 276, temporary, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 14; Sergt. F. A. Lowe, 153, to motor cycle duty, 4 P. M., Aug. 12.

Leaves of absence authorized, without pay: Patrol. W. P. McAvoy, 16, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; A. Hoffman, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; G. Michel, 38, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 15; C. F. Baumann, 65, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 14, and J. E. Cone, 171, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19. Act. Detect. Sergt., second grade, Edward Walsh, D. B., 40 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 9, 1916.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. F. C. White, 61, 6:20 P. M., July 24, during disability; Patrol. C. E. Conahan, 21, noon, June 15, to 12 P. M., July 25; J. J. White, 40, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 8, to 12 P. M., Aug. 8; James Keleher, 63, 10:15 P. M., May 28, to noon, May 31; John Taggart, 66, 7 A. M., Aug. 7, during disability; F. P. O'Donnell, 155, 3:35 P. M., March 10, to 12 P. M., March 24; J. J. Ryan, 168, 10:30 A. M., July 24, to noon, Aug. 9, and W. H. Harrison, T. D., Sub-Div. E, 7:30 P. M., Aug. 2, 1916, to noon, Aug. 9.

Revocation: So much of Par. 2, S. O. 189, C. S., as temporarily assigns Surg. D. J. Donovan, 6th S. D., in charge 8th S. D., in addition to own, 4 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 15, is revoked.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Nothing definitely has been decided yet as to the date for reopening the public schools. President Willcox of the Board of Education, however, will give two weeks' notice in advance to parents and to teachers. At present it is hoped to reopen the schools on Sept. 25 or Oct. 2.

Josiah H. Pitts, Chief Clerk to City Superintendent Maxwell, yesterday received a letter from him, dated Hanover, N. H., announcing that he was in good health. Dr. Maxwell will return to his duties in October.

Secretary A. Emerson Palmer is away on his vacation.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished small bungalow, with modern improvements; high ground, shade, and quiet surroundings; no seashore. H. Hauf, 326 5th Av., city.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 82, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damages, or injury arising on or about the 26th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $8,082, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5 for Hawaii. Upon arrival at Honolulu they will report to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty: First Lts. J. B. Ludy and J. V. Klauder.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at Manila they will report to the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty: First Lts. T. G. Holmes, M. R. Bren, P. S. Wagner, M. E. Preston, and H. E. Harman.

Transfers: Second Lt. C. L. Kilburn, from F. A. to C. A. C.; 2d Lt. L. A. Craig, from C. A. C. to F. A.; Lt. Kilburn, to Ft. Howard, Md., and report to Com. Officer, Coast Defenses, of Baltimore, for duty; Lt. Craig, report to Com. Officer, 2d Bat., 4th F. A., for duty.

First Lt. T. D. Thorpe, U. S. A., retired, detailed as Ass't Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of California, Berkeley, Cal.

First Lt. J. G. B. Lampert, Corps of Engrs., to N. Y. City to inspect engineer equipment.

Orders June 8 and 19, relating to Lt. Col. W. S. Wood, Q. M. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Q. M. G. of army for consultation and instructions in relation to contemplated establishment of a manufacturing plant at Jeffersonville, Ind. He will proceed to Philadelphia to obtain data, then to Jeffersonville.

Second Lt. M. F. Davis, 6th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail to aviation section of Signal Corps.

First Lts. W. G. Kilmer and H. S. Martin, aviation officers, Signal Corps, relieved duty with First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps; proceed to Mineola, N. Y., and report to 1st Lt. J. B. Carberry, aviation officer Signal Corps, for duty.

First Lt. A. R. Christie, aviation officer, Signal Corps, relieved duty with First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps; to Chicago and report to 1st Lt. J. C. Morrow, Jr., aviation officer, Signal Corps, for duty.

Capt. J. Holtman, Philippine Scouts, retired, to Calexico, Cal.; report to com. officer for duty as asst. to the Quartermaster.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. L. B. Simmonds, 20th Inf., revoked.

First Lt. J. L. Topham, Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Second Lt. J. S. Leonard, 15th Inf., report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President examining board, Camp Stetsenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to F. A.

First Lt. A. A. Hofman, Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders Aug. 7, directing these officers of Corps of Engrs. to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 15, to enter army staff college, amended to direct them to report at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 28: Major W. T. Hannum, Capts. D. C. Jones, E. L. Daley, and L. H. Watkins.

Orders Aug. 7, relating to Capt. L. C. Grieves, Inf., amended to direct him to proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as student at Army School of the Line.

First Lt. F. B. Kobes, 14th Inf., report to Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., President examining board, Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to cavalry.

Major D. M. King, Ord. Dept., will visit Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Penn., and N. Y. City on business pertaining to operations of that department.

First Lt. P. E. Bowen, M. R. C., relieved duty Southern Dept., to home Sept. 1 and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Major M. A. W. Shockley and Capt. G. P. Peed, M. C., relieved from present temporary duty and return to proper station.

Capt. M. Ashford, M. C., relieved from temporary duty, Southern Dept., and from station at Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at Army Service Schools.

Major W. P. Chamberlain, M. C., detailed as a member of Army Retiring Board to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Col. W. C. Crosby, M. C., relieved.

Second Lt. C. B. Lang, 12th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for Hawaii. Upon arrival at Honolulu they will report to the Com. General, Hawaiian Dept. for duty: First Lts. B. K. Stumberg, W. A. Boyd, P. E. Rossiter, T. H. Scott, and W. E. Kramer

Orders July 17 relieving 1st Lt. E. W. Bayley, M. R. C., from duty in M. R. C., relieved; to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for Hawaii. Upon arrival at Honolulu he will report to the Com. General Hawaiian Dept. for duty.

Resignation of Capt. H. N. Bradley, M. C., Mich. National Guard; 2d Lt. W. H. Lillard, 8th Inf., Mass. National Guard.

Leaves: 2d Lt. C. A. King, Jr., 26th Inf., from Aug. 12 to 24.

The Navy.

Capt. V. Blue, from Bureau of Navigation to command the Texas.

Lt. C. C. Hartigan, detached the Dolphin; home and wait orders.

Lt. S. A. Taffinder, from the Birmingham to the New Jersey, as engineer officer.

Lt. G. R. Johnston, from Navy Yard, N. Y., to G-3.

Sulzer Co., St. Louis, to the Downes.

First Lt. M. V. Meen, from the Downes to the Conyngham.

Lt. B. F. Poe, from the Leonidas to the Lt. L. P. Warren from works of Busch-Jenkin.

Lt. C. McCauley, from Navy Yard, New Orleans, to the Birmingham as navigator.

Lt. W. D. Taylor, from the Warrington to the Perkins.

Ensign J. D. Jones, from the Yankton to the Montana; Ensign R. Hendnen from the Leonidas to the Yankton.

Surg. J. F. Lewis, detached fleet surgeon, Atlantic fleet, home and wait orders.

Chief Boatswain J. Clancy, from receiving ship at New York to the Alabama.

Bosn. A. C. Fraenzel, from Patapsco to receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Bosn. J. T. Campbell, from the Alabama to the Ohio.

Bosn. W. E. Benson, from the Ohio to the Patapsco.

Chief Gunner D. W. Nelson, from the New Jersey to receiving ship at Boston.

Chief Gunner S. Donely, from receiving ship at Boston to the New Jersey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Alabama at Charleston, S. C.; Balch, Culgon, Duncan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Patapsco, Pennsylvania, and Paducah, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Celtic at Guantanamo; Flusser, Kentucky, and New Jersey at N. Y. Yard; Jewett at Philadelphia; Kearsarge at Portland, Me.; Lanson at Savannah; Lexington at Nantasket Roads; Missouri, Ohio, and Patuxent at Southern Drill Grounds; Orton at Norfolk Yard; O'Brien at Boston; Prometheus at Charleston; Raleigh at Guaymas; Sacramento at Puerto Plata; South Dakota at San Pedro, Cal.; Sterling at Philadelphia.

SAILED.—Brutus, from Acapulco for La Paz; Castine, from Azua, S. D., for Barahona; Glacier, from Acapulco for Manzanillo; Louisiana, from Norfolk for Baltimore; L-9, L-10, and Ozark, from Boston for Provincetown; Oregon, from Seattle for Tiburon; Rogers, from Boston to sea; Wheeling, from Carmen for Vera Cruz; Winslow, from Newport for New York; Yorktown, from Guaymas for La Paz.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Institutional Inspector will be closed at 4 P. M. tomorrow. The following persons on eligible lists have been marked qualified by the commission: George Lawrence, asphalt worker; Thomas W. Tuite, fireman; Karl Karlsson, instructor of industry, (carpentry,) and Francis J. Hickey, attendant.

It has been decided by the commission to put elevator mechanic into the labor class, Part III., and to exempt the position of Secretary of the Board of Standards and Appeals.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 12 an examination for expert driller, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at salaries ranging from $2,160 to $3,300 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to investigate drilling methods with a view to prevent waste and overcome difficulties due to high gas pressure, to caving formations, and to encroachment of underground waters, and, in cases where such action is necessary, to take charge of and operate the drilling rigs to control the flow of oil or gas or water in the most satisfactory manner. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on experience and thesis. At least six years' experience in oil and gas well drilling, of which at least three years must have been actual drilling experience, including experience in drilling through high-pressure gas sands without permitting the gas to waste to the atmosphere, and experience in underreaming and drilling through caving formations and carrying long strings of casing, and in cementing wells to exclude water by introducing cement either by the tubing or cartridge methods, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission at Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COGGINS, JANE, (May 23, 1915;) total assets, (bank,) $3,055; net estate, $2,706; Ellen V. O'Donnell, a niece, was the beneficiary.

ECK, Mrs. MARY, (Sept. 2, 1915;) total assets, (bank and personalty,) $8,335; net estate, $7,702; the five sons and the three daughters were the beneficiaries.

KING, Mrs. MARIA C., (Dec. 5, 1915;) total assets, $18,294; net estate, $16,788; Hadley S. King, great-grandson of decedent, received $10,651; Cyrus S. King, (grandson,) $2,000; Elizabeth H. King, (not related,) $2,000; Albert V. W. Tallman, (nephew,) $1,000, and there were smaller bequests to four other relatives; assets, (bank,) $12,670; personalty, $72; stocks, $5,552.

OATS, HENRY E., (Jan. 19;) total assets, $6,587; net estate, $5,888; Mrs. Mary A. Oats, widow, was the beneficiary.

SEYLER, ANNA, (April 20, 1911;) total assets, (bank,) $4,811; net estate, $3,997; George F. Seyler, husband, and four children were the beneficiaries.

STEDMAN, NINA M., (Oct. 1, 1910;) total assets, $83,661; net estate, $64,986; Elizabeth S. Stedman, Mabel Johnson, and Eleanor Johnson, (none related to decedent,) were the beneficiaries, each receiving $21,662; assets, a share in the premises, 386 Fifth Avenue, valued at $71,772; bank, $1,309; personalty and rents, $4,888; stocks, $5,363.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342. (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

22D, 327 WEST—THE ELM. DESIRABLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; table guests; home cooking; references.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 255 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 267 AND 308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; moderate.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor and other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 237-248 WEST.—Large single rooms, private bath; table board; Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, near bath; reasonable; table board.

78TH, 253 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive; good home cooking; special rates to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms; adjoining bath; electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, private bath; good table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished front room, bath; meals optional; refined home.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3084.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; superior table; refined, comfortable home. Chaurant.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; excellent table.

West Side.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; table guests; home cooking; references.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Beautiful Morningside Park nearby. The Columbia; cozy, clean rooms; good meals; home comforts; rates moderate; references. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; exceptional house; phone; references.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway subway; nicest, healthiest section. Audubon Family Hotel; bright rooms, excellent meals, $8-$12 singly, $15-$20 two; social surroundings; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

73D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; those appreciating real good dinner come and try.

SUPERIOR LOCATION—85TH ST. Conveniences; refined Hebrew family; gentlemen. N 82 Times.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St., opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room, singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful 2d floor suite; also separate front room; home surroundings; refined Jewish family.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable front room, suitable for one or two; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors; suites; Winter reservations.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BUSINESS GIRL desires room and board in refined family; west side; reasonable. B 88 Times.

RESPECTABLE PARTY to board baby girl, 20 months old. Address S. T., 140 Times Downtown.

Refined Hebrew couple and two children seek rooms and board; private house; upper west side; particulars. C 214 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State.

THE SPRINGS.—A resting place for nature-lovers; fifty miles from New York City; no music but the birds; no vain parade of dress; only the beauties of woods and hills; sweet new milk, fresh eggs, poultry, and vgetables; comfortable, roomy sleeping quarters; terms, $8 weekly. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea.

Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
48 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange. Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.

W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Accommodation and good food for anaemic lady and nurse; must be high ground, quiet surroundings, shade and grounds; no seashore. H. Haelf, 326 5th Av., City.

Young man desires room, board, outside city, private family; give particulars. M 171 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A LIVE SALESMAN wanted for special electrical advertising signs; must be a producer, not necessarily experienced in electric signs; must have a good approach and be a persistent, optimistic hustler; good compensation and opportunity for a producer; salary or commission. N 11 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for trade publication; good medium, good field, good commission, good salesmen. Apply Room 308, 96 Warren St.

BOY, bright and strong, about 16 years old, with good references, can obtain a position in retail store where quick and conscientious work will mean steady employment; salary $6 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, S 25 Times Main Office.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted in office and laboratory of chemical manufacturing company. Address Opportunity, B 88 Times.

BOY, 15, office bookkeeping department; must be very good in arithmetic; good handwriting; start $5. Importers, B 95 Times.

BOY wanted for downtown office; about 15 years. H 300 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; state age, experience; wages $6 per week. H 311 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted in office of large high-class printer; if ambitious to make start in business, answer, stating age, education, experience, if any, salary desired. Box H 312 Times.

BUTLER and useful man about house wanted, colored preferred, at gentleman's home 13 miles from city; references required. Address F. C. B., P. O. Box 1677.

CABLE CLERK.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CABLE CLERK WANTED; EXPERIENCED ALL CODES; CAPABLE MAKING CABLES ECONOMICALLY; PERFECT KNOWLEDGE ENGLISH AND SPANISH ESSENTIAL. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED. H 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CAPABLE MAN AS ASSISTANT MANAGER AND BUYER IN LARGE SPECIALTY STORE. E. E. ATKINSON, 11 WEST 25TH ST.

CHAUFFEUR, to drive car and take care of Moon touring car for business purposes and pleasure; salary $15 per week. B 91 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, aged 21-30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 801, 5 West 29th St.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 93 Times.

DRAFTSMAN experienced in condenser and pump design; location Philadelphia; state age, experience, salary expected, and earliest date of starting work. Y 265 Times Annex.

ENGINEER for an institution; single man, with first-class license; must be able to care for heating, refrigerating, laundry, and electric light plants; alternating current used; also telephone; pay $20 a week, board, room, and laundry. Address, giving age and copies of references, Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper offices and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 229 Times Annex.

FRESCO PAINTERS wanted who can make their own drawings; only those understanding the business thoroughly need apply. Address Y 284 Times Annex.

GARAGE NIGHT FOREMAN.—An experienced man wanted in a large garage; state age, salary, and reference. Address Foreman, G 345 Times Downtown.

GARAGE NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT.—Only experienced man wanted; reference and experience required. Address Superintendent, H 306 Times Downtown.

HOUSE
DETECTIVE
WANTED

TO TAKE CHARGE OF
DEPARTMENT OF
NINE OPERATIVES
IN LARGE BUSINESS INSTITUTION
SATISFACTORY SALARY
FOR RIGHT MAN.
APPLY BY LETTER,
GIVING AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
ALL REPLIES HELD IN
STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.

ADDRESS
Y 286 TIMES ANNEX.

JUNIOR for office, C. P. A.; reply, giving full information as to age, experience, and salary. H 303 Times Downtown.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted about Sept. 15, speaking Swedish or German preferred; family two adults; small new home; all modern conveniences; man must understand gardening, care of lawn, driving and caring for automobile, and general care small country place; woman must be good cook, laundress, and understand housework generally; good home to right parties; first-class references required. Address Box 84, Brightwaters, L. I.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 268 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, SMALL, BRIGHT, TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL. OFFICE OF LARGE ESTABLISHED CORPORATION; GOOD CHANCE FOR RIGHT BOY; DO NOT WANT YOUNG MAN. CALL BELLER & CO., 43 WEST 26TH ST., 9TH FLOOR, 9 A. M.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale house; one with office experience preferred; not required to work Saturdays; salary $5 to start. Address, giving age and other particulars, H 319 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in a law office, borough of Manhattan; must be 16 years old or over. Write, stating age, schooling, and experience, if any, M 63 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in real estate office; must understand typewriting; live home. Address only, K, Room 82, 55 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent American; chance for advancement. Peck & Hills, 141 Madison Av.

OFFICE SALESMAN, textile and dyes. Responsible manufacturing company engaged in a nation-wide business is on the lookout for a live wire who understands thoroughly the textile and dyeing industry; only those who can produce results should state salary and full particulars in their application, which will be held strictly confidential. B 87 Times.

ORDER CLERK.—Young man as order clerk; experience essential. Write Haensermann, 1,100 Brook Av.

PACKER in wholesale clothing house; must have experience in packing cases; no other need apply; not required to work Saturdays. Apply before 9 A. M. Salary $12 to start. Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

PHOTO ENGRAVER.—First class, all-around photo engraver wanted; reliable man willing to work in all branches and handle small plant doing quality commercial work with assistance of apprentice; good pay for right man. Address Y 281 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, (6;) now earning $50 weekly commissions; good appearance; over 28. Apply Thursday morning, Steiner, 110 W. 23d.

SALESMEN.—An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are buying, and men are wanted who can present the proposition to large employers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings for the right man; commission basis; in writing, state age and past experiences. B 86 Times.

SALESMEN
To carry side line of ribbon flower dress trimmings for department store trade for Middle West and Coast territories; only those with following apply; strictly commission basis. Address M. M., 133 East 17th St.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. B 73 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several live, energetic salesmen to handle an old and favorably known line office devices; commission basis; leads furnished; settlements when sales are made. H 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; one who has a thorough knowledge of the paper business and who is acquainted in the printing trade; salary and commission to right man. H 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, well introduced to the hat manufacturing trade, wanted by prominent importer of straw goods; salary basis; write fully, stating experience. B 97 Times.

SALESMAN for fancy linens and stamped goods; must be experienced in this line; commission basis only. H 325 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced and acquainted with residence buyers, to sell dresses; give references and salary wanted. M 169 Times.

SALESMEN, city, to handle line of specialties in suits and dresses; commission basis. 127 West 17th, fifth floor.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men for attractive demonstration; big commission. Sa-tu-rol, 368 Canal St.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMEN, thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20-25, by a small company, where opportunity for advancement is rapid; start $16 per week. Apply between 9 and 10 today at Room 1,209, Fifth Avenue Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have at least 4 years' experience and be unusually fast and accurate; state salary expected. B 89 Times.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale house selling hosiery, shirts, underwear, &c., experienced in the line; no other need apply; not required to work Saturdays; steady position, with good prospects. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, H 318 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FUR WORKROOM.—We require experienced operators in our fur workroom. Apply to Manager, Fur Department, second floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist. Apply between 8:30 and 10, Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking complete charge of set of books; hospital experience preferred but not essential; salary, $50 per month and lunch. Apply in handwriting, C. S. C., Jr., 1,919 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, over 22 years of age, familiar with controlling accounts and capable of keeping full set of books; give full particulars and salary wanted. K 278 Times Downtown.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES.
Paid while learning.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment

SUGGESTS SERUM FOR ALL CHILDREN

Dr. Zingher Thinks Paralysis Might Be Checked by Using It as Preventive.

PARENTS COULD GIVE BLOOD

Reports for the Week Indicate That the Disease Is Declining in All Boroughs of the City.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Sunday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Sunday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan	10	14	49	43
Brooklyn	8	12	54	31
Bronx	2	3	21	8
Queens	2	2	16	13
Richmond	..	..	1	..
Totals	22	31	141	95

Total of deaths to date.....1,424
Total of cases to date.....6,369

Indications that the epidemic of infantile paralysis was on the decline were seen by Health Department officials in yesterday's reports of new cases and deaths.

A suggestion that the epidemic might be halted altogether and that children who had not yet contracted the disease might be immunized by injections of serum made from the blood of their parents, regardless of whether the parents have had poliomyelitis, was offered by Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital.

Yesterday's reports of new cases of infantile paralysis listed only ninety-five, the lowest number in any twenty-four hours since July 24, when there were eighty-nine.

In every Borough except Manhattan the decrease for the day was marked, the thirty-one cases in Brooklyn being an especially low figure, and the entire absence of new cases in Richmond giving further foundation for the belief of Health Department officials that the epidemic has "burned out" there.

Daily Totals Decreasing.

The officials, in finding encouragement in yesterday's figures, did not fail to take into consideration that Monday's reports always show a drop in new cases, because of the inactivity of physicians and patients on Sundays. Their optimism was based not alone upon the fact that yesterday's low totals were lower than usual for Monday, but also on the fact that there had been a continued dropping in the daily number of new cases since early last week.

In Brooklyn, for example, after averaging 83 and 84 cases a day and reaching 89 on last Tuesday, the daily reports show the following decreases in the spread of the disease in that borough: Wednesday, 89; Thursday, 84; Friday, 73; Saturday, 61; Sunday, 54, and yesterday, 31.

New cases for the whole city on successive days last week were as follows: Tuesday, 183; Wednesday, 183; Thursday, 175; Friday, 165; Saturday, 167; Sunday, 141, and yesterday, 95.

Even in Manhattan, where esterday's 43 new cases were not considered a satisfactorily low number,a general tendency toward the reduction of the number of daily new cases has been apparent, as follows: Tuesday,54; Wednesday, 47; Thursday, 44; Friday, 50; Saturday, 56; Sunday, 49, and yesterday, 43. It was noted yesterday, however, that, for the first time since the beginning of the epidemic, there were more new cases and deaths in Manhattan than in any other borough in the city, including Brooklyn.

The Effect of Cool Weather.

Both Dr. Emerson and Dr. Billings expressed the opinion that the Department of Health forces and other agencies had done much to check the progress of the epidemic, especially in Manhattan, where the record of daily new cases has never been marked by such sharp rises as were recorded in Brooklyn. The officials, however, also gave some credit to cool weather, though they did not include the weather of the last day or two, the effect of which, they said, would not be seen for a week or more.

The cool spells of last week and the week before were credited with checking the spread of the disease. As the period of incubation of infantile paralysis is usually from one to two weeks, Dr. Emerson pointed out, that much time must elapse before it can be ascertained if cool weather, admittedly destructive of the virus, has prevented the spread of disease on any particular day.

Dr. Zingher, discussing his suggestion that physicians all over the city inject into children serum made from the blood of parents, said last night he was not sure that such injections would avail, but anyway, he said, they would be harmless.

The theory on which the recommendation was based is that in the blood of adults there are antibodies or elements that make them immune, and that if serum made from the blood of adults be put into the blood of children they, too, may be made immune. Many scientists have suggested that the ordinary adult was immune to polyiomyelitis because most persons now grown had the disease in some unrecognized form when children.

Dr. Zingher recommended two ounces of serum for children of 3 years old or less, four ounces for children between 3 and 6, and six ounces for children of more than 6 years.

Blood drawn from parents, he said, should be allowed to stand in a cold place for twenty-four hours, or until the serum mhas separated itself from the solid matter of the blood, and that the quantity recommended should then be put into the body of a child subcutaneously in two injections in different places. No time need elapse, he said, between the injections.

Other Women Give Blood.

Another young woman who has given blood is Miss Ruth Stiles of 2,314 Broadway, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was cured of a limp caused by infantile paralysis through n operation performed recently at the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 124th Street and Madison Avenue, by Dr. Henry Frauenthal, chief surgeon of the hospital.

Miss Stiles was so grateful for the success of the operation, in which bones and tendons were practically remade, that when she heard of the appeal for immune-serum, she went to the hospital, where she had been cured and offered her blood. Five ounces were drawn from her veins last Friday and the serum from this amount was injected into the daughter of a well-to-do man living in Roslyn, L. I., who was thought to be dying from infantile paralysis. Miss Stiles was gratified to hear yesterday that the little girl had shown marked improvement, and she said that she was going to the hospital soon again to give eight ounces more of blood. The young woman had infantile paralysis when she was 4 years old, in Beaufort, Iowa.

Fifty-four ounces of blood were drawn yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital from seven volunteers who had had the disease, and the immune-serum treatment was administered to fourteen patients. Among the volunteers was a business woman of St. Louis, who happened to be in the city in connection with her work.

W. Coholan, 25 years old, and Benjamin Kaisner, 15 years old, of 2,735 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, were among the other volunteers.

In a statement yesterday Dr. Emerson sought to clear up the question of infantile paralysis in the Catskills. He said he had never meant to include more than the four towns named when he used the word "Catskills," but those who heard his original statement obtained then no such impression.

"The warning of the city Health Department," he said, "to the citizens of New York was made at the request of the State Health Department, to the effect that travelers would do well to avoid four certain towns in the Catskills, where, the State Department informed us, there was much overcrowding and numerous cases of poliomyelitis."

Steps have been taken by the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, New York, to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis as a result of the gathering of mothers and children in the organization's office when making application to the auxiliary for assistance. Through the co-operation of the Board of Health in locating the quarantined houses, the applicants from addresses where paralysis is reported are not permitted to enter the offices, but arrangements are made for their business to be transacted separately from all others.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and address of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Rose Fox, 15 Rutgers Place.
Mike Fox, 15 Rutgers Place.
Anna Pocci, 169 Hester St.
Ester Silverman, 103 Hester St.
Alice Marinus, 53 Barrow St.
Mary McDonald, 36 Horatio St.
E. Statwey, 102 Washington St.
John Power, 325 1st Av.
Mary Borck, 411 E. 15th St.
Elise Maddoss, 209 E. 4th St.
Dorothy Bilnek, 243 E. 30th St.
Ascanslau Graham, 177 W. 26th St.
M. Lashipilla, 233 E. 58th St.
Alfred Braghalla, 233 75th St.
Arthur Burkinton, 511 Amsterdam Av.
Mary Cunningham, 1,630 Amsterdam Av.
Wm. Cunningham, 1,630 Amsterdam Av.
Albert Kaucki, 168 W. 65th St.
Robt. Allen, 748 9th Av.
Benedict Wilburs, 248 W. 50th St.
Helen Moran, 422 W. 56th St.
Peter Rabelif, 543 W. 59th St.
W. Fagan, 556 W. 191st St.
John Borey, 173 Amsterdam Av.
Henry McAnce, 322 W. 151st St.
John Moore, 813 Amsterdam Av.
C. Anderson, 777 8th Av.
G. Wahri, 301 W. 143d St.
G. Tobisen, 1,887 7th Av.
Paul Eschelmann, 117 E. 120th St.
J. Gahl, 218 E. 124th St.
John Fay, 2,524 7th Av.
James Eagan, 13 E. 105th St.
H. Tighe, Manhattan State Hospital.
William Bednia, 145 W. 143d St.
R. Alove, 100 W. 144th St.
Edw. Riamonze, 643 E. 121st St.
R. Markson, 108 E. 103d St.
Jack Mitchell, 204 W. 135th St.
Elizabeth Zoherty, 214 W. 146th St.
Thomas O'Connor, 318 E. 122d St.
Samuel Baum, 2,179 5th Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Frank Colanton, 244 E. 50th St.
Stanley Fine, 254 W. 25th St.
May Bikowsky, 321 Avenue A. (Bellevue Hospital.)
Margaret Hass, 136 Nicholas St., Corona. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Ray Vuran, 268 W. 177th St.
William Belape, 162 E. 4th St.
George Tobiassen, 1,887 7th Av.
R. Graham, 177 W. 26th St.
George Vorst, 46 Sackett St., Corona. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
I. Grosaman, 99 Stafford Av., Brooklyn. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Giuseppe Pace, 8 Jones St.
B. Fulles, 1,681 Palmetto St., Ridgewood. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Abr. Greenberg, 2,847 W. 3d St., Brooklyn. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
A. Sebatino, 71 New Chambers St. (New York Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

—— Knabb, 1,458 Wilkins Av.
Jack Frecenick, 1,485 Brook Av.
Pasquale Pranito, 2,491 Arthur Av.
Catherine Wares, 304 E. 139th St.
Morris Sazisky, 1,449 Boston Road.
Richard Prizell, 64 Higgs St., Classon Point.
James Kennedy, 302 E. 160th St.
Michael Simon, 996 Union Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Ruth Grottsegen, 869 E. 156th St.
Amelia Levy, 310 W. 148th St. (Died Lincoln Hosp.)
Hyman Siegel, 1,619 Bathgate Av. (Died Riverside Hosp.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Louise Greenberg, 8,614 18th Av.
John Collins, 375 Hicks St.
Baby Rosenwranz, 151 Amboy St.
Morris Snitter, 74 Barrett St.
Rosie Rosen, 47 Grafton St.
Leon Rochman, 429 Binsdale St.
Wm. Vadivofsky, 664 Rockaway Av.
Bennie Marlieb, 40 Watkins St.
Ellen Cohen, 156 Grand St.
Lottie Dorgero, 211 Kent Av.
August Schultz, 221 Lynch St.
Estelle Cuff, 80 Meserole St.
Raymond Turotte, 274 Wallabout St.
Annie Kretas, 124 Wythe Av.
Anna Rifner, 288 South 4th St.
Samuel Kewitch, 380 South 4th St.
Olive Elizabeth Morton, 335 Avenue I.
Anna Sheck, 1,327 Coney Island Av.
Helen and Francis Carroll, 2,553 Church Av.
Wallace Reed, 986 E. 17th St.
—— Shipley, 615 E. 18th St.
Max Thurn, 2,874 W. 23d St.
Rose Lampiase, 435 E. 45th St.
Michael Collins, 172 Floyd St.
Addie Hobowitz, 87 Knickerbocker Av.
Elsie Hulsen, 401 Linden St.
Jessie Bodenstedt, 314 Palmetto St.
Marion Lapin, 1,716 Sterling Place.
Marie Ross, 245 Troutman St.
Mabel Gastfriend, 264 Vernon Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Mabel Gastfriend, 264 Vernon Av.
Sidney Klein, 875 De Kalb Av.
Morris Danker, 1,353 Myrtle Av.
Yetta Dein, 230 McKibben St.
Kathleen Walsh, 1,509 Benson Av.
Benjamin E. Kreisberg, 358 De Kalb Av.
Welford Carter, 12 Erasmus St.
Hilda Hazelmann, 103 Ellery St.
Lillie Landis, 339 Bedford Av.
Philip Schneider, 60 Lorimer St.
Louis Kichnow, 859 Hart St.
Isadore Shrieber, 36 Varet St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Elizabeth North, 289 Jackson Av., Long Island City.
Nicholas Ertl, 29 Willow St., Astoria.
gnes Lynch, 104 Fiske Av., Maspeth.
Henry Mahrmain, 35 Norton Av., Middle Village.
Morris Bickett, 4,191 Centre St., Ridgewood.
Wallace, Laura, and Eugene Andricks, 297 Union Hall St., Jamaica.
Francis Kemp, 21 Undine Court, Rockaway Beach.
Paul Grandcilrion, 43 Blanco Pl., Jamaica.
John Knoblock, 107 Liggett Av., Union Course.
Sarah Kilmeg, Chichester Av., Hollis.
Henry Langling, East Ward Place and Fulton St., Jamaica.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Brozuski, 77 Bradford Av., Flushing.
May A. Foote, 412 1st St., College Point.

Among those reported as having the disease was Hugh Tighe, 40 years old, an attendant in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. The case was diagnosed on Sunday as infantile paralysis and removed to Riverside Hospital. No other cases have been discovered on the island.

Information came to THE TIMES from Mrs. Strandgard's boarding house at 16 West Ninety-fourth Street, that the Department of Health had made an error in reporting a case of infantile paralysis at that address.

Two children in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn, who had been reported as suffering from poliomyelitis, were discharged yesterday as "no cases."

MISS HOUSTON SCOTT'S GIFT.

Daughter of Army Chief of Staff Sacrifices Blood for Serum.

Miss Houston Scott, daughter of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has been one of the volunteers, it was learned last night, who have given blood for use in serum in the present outbreak of the disease. Miss Scott has had infantile paralysis.

Miss Scott, like a number of others who have given blood in response to the appeal from the Willard Parker Hospital, did not intend at first to let her action be known, but her family and friends were led to believe that her example might lead others help increase the supply of serum, and so consent was obtained to announce her gift to the City of New York.

1,008 VICTIMS IN N. Y. STATE.

Figures Exclusive of Records for This City—141 Deaths.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A total of 1,008 cases of infantile paralysis, and 141 deaths from the disease, since the inception of the present epidemic have been reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, exclusive of the City of New York, according to revised lists made public by the department today. Sixty-nine new cases and five deaths were reported in the forty-eight hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The deaths occurred as follows: Windham, 2; Ellenville, tica, and Huntington, 1 each. The new cases were reported thus: New Rochelle, 7; Syracuse, 5; White Plains, Glencove, and Huntington, 3 each; Windham, Babylon, Haines Falls, Erieville, Phillipport, Garden City, Hempstead, Nelsonville, and Oswego, 2 each, and Mineola, Fallsburg, North Tarrytown, Phillipstown, Port Chester, Liberty, Otisville, Oneida, Cooks Falls, Ellenville, Utica, Colonie, Hornell, Poughkeepsie, Walden, Saugerties, Brockway, Antwerp, Unionvale, Good Ground, Mamaroneck, Tarrytown, Riverhead, Waverly, Florida, Mill Neck, Locus Valley, Smithtown, Hyde Park, and Manhasset, 1 each.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, today sent letters to the Mayors of all cities in the State in which he urged preparedness in combatting the epidemic.

It was announced at the Department of Health that J. S. Corning of Highland has presented the land and a hospital accommodating twelve patients for the use of Ulster County victims.

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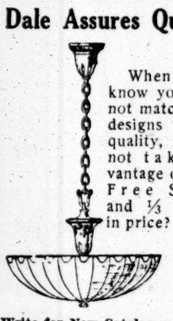

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$7,259 IN THE BRACE FUND.

Contributors Send Gifts of $246 Through The New York Times.

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday announced that he had received a otal of $7,259.25 for the purchase of mechanical appliances for children crippled by paralysis. The contributors announced yesterday gave a total of $1,494 and were as follows:

Mary W. Harriman	$1,000.00	Through N. Y. Globe	$32.50
Through N. Y. Times	887.04	Mary I. E. Brosha	25.00
Fleischman Co.	500.00	W. Lowenthal	23.00
E. G. Crawford.	100.00	John-Hall-Marx Co.	23.00
M. Wallstein	100.00	L. C. Clark, Jr.	100.00
Mrs. B. C. Finke	25.00	J. Milbank	100.00
A. B. Hall	20.00	A. Strauss	50.00
Mrs. C. Mave	20.00	B'klyn Bur. of Charities	50.00

And the following affaller amounts: Charles Van Arsdale and Eugenia G. Meyer, $15 each; M. J. Weinberg and Alfred Bieger, Jr., $10 each; C. T. Stevenson, $8; George B. Jacobs and Dr. M. J. Ortman, $5 each; Robert L. Cohen, $2.50; James and Billy Lipper, $2, and Robert Ellis, 50 cents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces the receipt of $246.53 from contributors to the toy and brace funds.

Among yesterday s contributors were Eleanor Longyear, 9 years old; Martha Demarest, 10 years old, and Dorothy Wood, 11 years old, all of Plermont-on-Hudson. The girls held a bazaar on Eleanor Longyear's lawn which netted $14.53.

"I have been saving up my money to give Christmas presents to people,' wrote Margaret B. Andrews, 8 years old, of 202 West Eighty-first Street, "but when I heard of the little boy who gave in some money for the children who had infantile paralysis I took this dollar out of my saving money and am going to give it to the children who have had infantile paralysis and are lame."

Mrs. Stephen T. Mather of Darien, Conn., sent $3 which her little daughter Bertha had saved, and added to the amount her own check for $25. The list of other contributors follows:

Anonymous, $100; Lela J. Jones on the third birthday, E. Morris Lloyd, B. Morris, George Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Dixon, $10 each; Fanny Levy, Florence, Clara, and Helen Hershfield, I. M. S. and A. J. B., M. O. G., M. Ludlaw, Bertie Powell, Anonymous, Richard B. Berry, Mrs. A. Sampson, and Mrs. E. Eisinger, $5 each; A Sympathizer, Anonymous, and "In memory of G. M. N.," $2 each; Philip E. Hoffman and John E. Hoffman, $1.50 each, and Miss E. Eisinger, Mrs. R. Geber, Baby Miriam Greenstone, Miss Margaret Andrews, and Mrs. S. Lederberg, $1 each.

Contributions may be sent to either Health Commissioner Haven Emerson, Centre and Walker Streets, city, or to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW QUARANTINE IN JERSEY.

Beginning Today, No Child Allowed to Travel Without Certificate.

The quarantine regulations established by the State Board of Health of New Jersey will be in effect today and will supercede local regulations which are not as strict as the State's measures. Children of less than 16 years of age will not be permitted to enter the State without certificates and children must also have certificates in order to travel within the State. Discretion in dealing with persons who offer objections to the measures has been urged, but the Department of Health has promised to prosecute violators.

Word was received at Trenton yesterday that health officers in some localities were taking advantage of the quarantine to charge unwarranted prices for health certificates and it was said an investigation would be held.

Infantile paralysis broke out yesterday in five communities in New Jersey, hitherto unaffected. The total of cases in the State, it was reported, was 1,514.

Another adult case occurred yesterday in Montclaim, when Richard Ware, 21 years old, of the Hillside House, was [illegible] also another infant case and one death in the town.

[illegible] reported four new cases yesterday. The Bayonne Democratic club excursion to Asbury Park, planned for today, has been postponed.

Mary Alice Hallett, 5 years old, the daughter of Dr. F. S. Hallett, President of the Board of Health of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday in the doctor's Summer home at Blue Point, L. I., of infantile paralysis, according to a telephone message received in Hackensack from Dr. Hallett. The message said Dr. Hallett's two other daughters were also stricken with the disease. The Health officer, who has led the fight against poliomyelitis in Hackensack, joined his family last Thursday.

From sixty to seventy-five volunteer workers in Locust Valley, L. I., converted the ninety-two-year-old Samuel Underhill house there into a hospital for infantile paralysis patients between Sunday morning and yesterday noon.

Five new cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Nassau County yesterday, two in Hempstead village and one each in Valley Stream, Seaford, and Westbury.

Twelve new cases and one death were reported in Suffolk County. Eight of the cases were in Riverhead and Bay Shore, West Sayville, Huntington, and Babylon each had one. The death was in Cold Spring Harbor.

Dr. Allen G. Terrell, Health Officer of Riverhead, issued an order yesterday excluding children from motion picture theatres and the post office.

Two new cases and one death were reported yesterday in Greenwich, Conn., where there are now ten cases.

PROTEST BARRING OF NURSES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 14.—The city authorities will make representations to Washington, it was announced today, respecting the treatment received by nurses from Ottawa, who were last Friday night denied admission to the United States at Alburg, Vt., under the Alien Labor act. The nurses had been engaged by a New York hospital to help fight the infantile paralysis enidemic.

The authorities here say there is no question of the terms of the law being trespassed, the nurses being on a mission of mercy for which they volunteered. When they reached the border, the nurses said, they were dragged from their berths at night and put out into the rain. They had to return here, and have said since that no change of regulations was likely to induce them to leave Canada again.

State Health Office at Middletown.

MIDDLEOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A branch office of the State Board of Health was established here today to take charge of the infantile paralysis situation in the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Rockland.

It may be because business is less exacting and people have more time to be human, or it may be because warm weather gives us all a bond of common discomfort. In any event, New York is never more sociable, never more likeable, than it is in the summer, and the best way to see New York at its best is, of course, by

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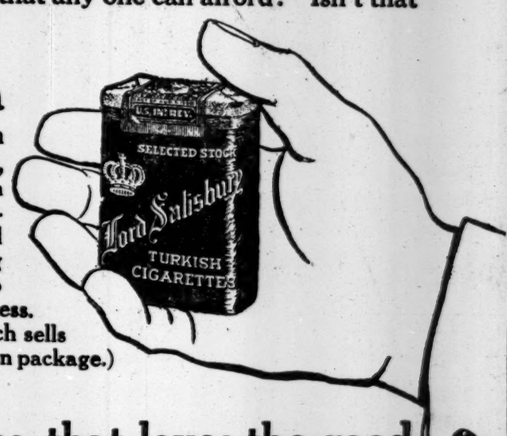

You are a man, Mr. Perkins, that loves the good things of life—the big and comprehensive and the all-inclusive things. Your active mind easily distinguishes the real from the unreal. The low price of the Lord Salisbury cigarette and the unusually large quantity at the price does not suggest inferiority to you. It suggests progress, development and the solution of a great problem in economics. And if you smoke cigarettes you are going to try Lord Salisbury and see if progress and development are actually here. Aren't you, Mr. Perkins?

Any commodity that aims at highest quality and lowest price and is intended for all the people regardless of class or condition is a big thing, and the Lord Salisbury cigarette is that kind of commodity.

Thank you Mr. Perkins, for your attention.
Later on, I'll listen to *you* and I'll listen hard.

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

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P.S. Why don't you send for a package now? Yours bound to sooner or later.